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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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GOING HOME.

Where are you going so fast, old man?
Where are you going so fast?
There's a valley to cross and a river to ford,
There's a clasp of the hand and a parting word.
And a tremulous sigh for the past, old man;
The beautiful, vanished past.

The road has been rugged and rough, old man;
To your feet it's rugged and rough;
But you see a dear being with gentle eyes
Has shared your labor and sacrifice.
Ah! that has been sunshine enough, old man;
For you and me, sunshine enough.

How long since you passed o'er the hill, old man,
Of life; o'er the top of the hill?
Were there beautiful valleys on the other side?
Were there flowers and trees, with their branches wide,
To shut off the heat of the sun, old man;
The heat of the fervid sun?

And how did you cross the waves, old man,
Of sorrow; the fearful waves?
Did you lay your dear treasures by, one by one,
With an aching heart and "God's will be done,"
Under the wayside dust, old man;
In the grave 'neath the wayside dust?

There is sorrow and labor for all, old man;
Alas! there is sorrow for all;
And you, peradventure, have had your share,
For eighty long winters have whitened your hair,
And they've whitened your heart as well, old man;
Thank God, your heart as well.

You're now at the foot of the hill, old man;
At last at the foot of the hill.
The sun has gone down in golden glow,
And the Heavenly City lies just below;
Go in through the pearly gate, old man—
The beautiful, pearly gate.

An Extraordinary Story.

The Parkersburg, West Virginia *Times*, publishes a very singular statement from a man named Robert Steinway, who has been arrested as the murderer of one A. C. Temple, a New Yorker, who mysteriously disappeared a few weeks ago in the vicinity of Burning Springs.

The missing man had been, it stated, in company with the accused, travelling through the oil regions of Ohio and West Virginia, and was last seen with him on a ramble near Burning Springs, on Sunday October 28th. Steinway's letter, which is very minute and circumstantial, is to the effect that they two discovered a remarkable cave, near the bank of the Kanawha; entered through a narrow cleft in the rock, which they proceeded to explore. Mr. Temple had a geologist's hammer and a sack for specimens, which he filled as he went through the cavern. After slow progress through several subterranean apartments, the pair came upon a lake, sixty feet long by twenty wide, which to their astonishment and unbounded delight, they found contained not water but petroleum! Temple attempted to measure the depth of it with his hammer, when the loose stones on which he stood gave way, and he fell into the liquid, and, weighed down with specimens, never rose again. Steinway, in spite of his horror, was able to find his way out and back to his hotel; and then, being resolved to secure the benefits of his discovery, said nothing about the fate of his friend until he could get a lease of the property containing the wonderful petroleum cave. To this lease made in favor of the heirs of the missing man, he points to subetantiate his story and prove his innocence, and signs himself a "friendless and grief-stricken man."

A BEE TAMER.—The following is a description of a bee charmer who has been exciting great interest at the State fair at Saratoga.

One of the greatest attractions on the ground was a great honey bee monger, whose hat, while on his head was covered with bees, which appeared like a small swarm on a bush. He handled bees as if they were harmless flies—They crawled all over his person; in his hair, and on his face, and he put some of them in his mouth and blew them out, and handled them at pleasure. And what was most remarkable is, they were strange bees, attracted from the woods or from colonies in the country. Immense crowds of people hung around him, continually asking questions and purchasing the secret of collecting bees from the forest or robbing their neighbors of their busy workers by remaining quietly at home. When every bee was shaken from his hat and it was restored to his head, the buzzing swarm about him would quickly return, completely covering his hat.—The superintendent interfered, as he affirmed that such an exhibition drew away too many people.

A NEW BOOK.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, *in Public and Private, with Letters and Speeches.—National Publication Company. Corner Seventh and Main Streets, Richmond Va.*

The following extract will give the reader an idea of the contents of the book.—The scene occurred in the National House of Representatives, previous to the war, while Mr. Stephens was speaking, and illustrating his views as to where ultimate sovereignty rests under our institutions.

When it was known that 'Stephens, of Georgia,' was to speak on Tuesday of the present week, on the all-absorbing topic of slavery, at an early hour the galleries were filled to overflowing with the families of our distinguished statesmen, members of the foreign legations, dashing belles, with a sprinkling here and there of our best residents.

"As we passed through the lobbies we were struck with the deep and reverential quiet that pervaded the House. Where was the power that subdued the stormy confusion of this (always) riotous assembly? That vast crowd of listening faces were turned toward a shrunken and attenuated figure, the shoulders contracted and drawn in, the face dead and of the color of ashes. There was something grand in the mere spectacle of his shadowy figure, binding up the very breath of the House in a hush so silent that the unsheathing of a stiletto might have been heard amid its stillness.

"When we entered, the speaker was pouring out a continuous, uninterrmitted volume of thought and language to prove the sovereignty of the people in the territories.* He went on and on, with unwearied rapidity, arguing, defining, illustrating, repeating intricate facts, laying down subtile distinctions, prostrating an objection here, sizing upon a fallacy there; then retracing his steps, and re-stating in some original point of view his general propositions; then flying off again to the outskirts of the question, and dealing his desultory blows with merciless reiteration wherever and inch of ground remained to be cleared; and during the whole of this, though his face exhibited signs of great exhaustion, the god-like mind within did not flag for a single instant, nor even pause for a topic, an idea, or an expression. This velocity of creation, arrangement, and delivery astonished us; and what added to our wonder, was, that it appeared to be achieved without an effort. Mass after mass of argument was thrown off in phraseology vigorous and appropriate, while the speaker seemed the mere organ of some hidden power that saved him the cost of laborious exertion, apparently anxious to impress upon others his own reliance upon the force of what seemed to come unsought.

"He had little variety of gesture, and what he used seemed perfectly unstudied. He was evidently so thoroughly absorbed in his subject as to be quite unconscious that he had hands and arms to manage.—As he occasionally raised one hand, and then suddely struck it down with extraordinary force. The strength of the action atoned for its inelegance. This very disdain for the externals of oratory had something imposing in it; one was made to feel that he was in the presence of a powerful mind that looked to itself alone, and one surrendered oneself more completely to its guidance from the conviction that no hackneyed artifice was employed to allure our confidence.

"Before concluding, his whole manner changed. His tones grew solemn in their deep, sonorous swell, as he reviewed his political life. He spoke of the measures he had aided to pass—of his part in the compromise of 1850. Then, in a strain of matchless eloquence, he proclaimed his fidelity to the union of these States.

"He sored above the commonplaces of public speaking; he rose above the mere politician, and declared his faithfulness to the principles on which our *Union* is framed; his faitbfulness to the laws on which it proceeds and operates; his faithfulness to the institutions which distribute the validity while they secure the *unity* of the whole.

"As he proceeded, his unearthly face seemed to brighten into fuller and ghostlier meaning; his eye shone like a sunken pit of fire suddenly disclosed; his attenuated form seemed to dilate to his dilating soul; his voice seemed exalted to a trumpet tone; the word orator (like a transparent fluttering in the breeze) flamed around his every look, and gesture, and word, and movement. The Speaker's hammer descended in the midst of this impassioned burst, leaving an impression upon the tingling ears of his auditors which many will carry to their graves. This speech is considered a master piece, pure, lofty, dignified, and impassioned, leaving an impression on the public mind of the patriotic motives and lofty objects of the speaker.

"The marked disproportion between the *personnel* and the splendid intellect of Mr. Stephens is most striking. If Rembrandt were living in our times, he should paint the *physique* of this remarkable man.—His unearthly face would afford an appropriate subject to the shadowy pencil of that great artist. There should be no gradual melting of colors into each other; there there should be no nice variety of hue—no sky, no flowers, no drapery, no marble; but a shrunken and spectral figure should stand upon the canvass, with the greater proportions of his form in opacity and shadow, and with a strong line of light breaking through a monastic window upon a few locks scattered upon a small and irregularly-shaped head. The pallor of the grave should sit upon his face, the features of which, though destitute of all symmetry or proportion, yet derive from the mind within an expression of ghostly power.

M. J. W."

Death of an Aged Lady.

The Baltimore *Sun* of yesterday makes the subjoined announcement:

Mrs. Ann Kirby Barnum, widow of the late David Barnum, died at the City Hotel yesterday morning, about 9 o'clock, in the 92d year of her age. The deceased was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, on the 4th of July, 1774. Her maiden name was Kirby, she being a younger sister of Col. Ephraim Kirby who was conspicuous in New England during the struggle for Independence. In early life she wedded the late David Barnum, well and favorably known as the original proprietor of the hotel which has since borne his name. Settling here, this estimable lady witnessed the progress of our city from what would now be regarded as an inconsiderable town to a great commercial metropolis and in all that pertained to the advancement of Baltimore she ever took an ardent interest. During the many years since the death of the elder Mr. Barnum, his widow has always made the city Hotel her home, and perhaps it may not be too much to say that in times past no lady was more extensively known, nor more universally respected in different parts of the country, and even in Eur pe to a degree, than was Mrs. Barnum.

A Reminiscence of the War.

We clip the following from the Washington correspondence of the New York *Times* of Saturday:

An interesting reminiscence of the rebellion came up in the Treasury Department to-day. A treasury note for $500, bearing date December, 1860, running one year, with interest at twelve per cent., was for the third time presented for redemption.—The payment of the note, although the signatures of the then register and treasurer are admitted to be genuine, has hitherto been refused because their is no record of the name of the payee on the Treasurer's books, and the number of the note does not correspond with its letter as recorded.—The history of the batch of these notes issued at that time, of which this is as follows: Early in the year 1860, Howell Cobb, then Secretary of the Treasury, redeemed a large amount of the government indebtedness, still having years to run, at a heavy premium, varying from eighteen to twenty per cent., thus taking the money necessary for other purposes out of the treasury. After Mr. Lincoln's election, and when the secession egg was well hatched, Cobb did his best to cripple the government finances. He took a large number of these notes, signed in bank, to New York, and had them hawked about the streets, borrowing money at an exhorbitant rate of interest, from eight to twelve per cent., and asserting his belief that the government would be insolvent within a year.—These notes were issued to any one who would loan the money, and the blanks for the name of the payee and rate of interest filled up on the spot. The notes fell due within a year, and were mostly redeemed few or none others being outstanding now; but the irregularity, not to say fradulent issue, of this one has prevented its payment hitherto. The signatures being genuine, however, and the present holders innocent parties, it is probable the government will have to redeem it. At the time this money was borrowed at twelve per cent., the street rate of interest in New York was three and four per cent.

Keeping Apples in Winter.

At the last New York Fair, Delos Rundall had on exhibition Russett Apples grown a year ago. These apples were plump, fresh and of good flavor, quite as good as the same kind of apples are ordinarily on the approach of spring. We inquired as to the mode of keeping, and were informed that the apples were put up in refuse boxes obtained at the groceries, saw-dust was sprinkled at the bottom of the box, and a layer of apples placed in it so that they did not touch each other. Upon these was placed a layer of saw-dust, and so on until the box was filled. The boxes after being packed in this way were placed on the wall in the cellar up from the ground, where they kept, perfectly retaining their freshness and flavor, until brought out and exhibited at the fair. He says that he has kept apples in this way some months later than the time named.

From the experiments made with dry sand, packing the apples in the same way, he finds that saw dust is much superior to the sand, the latter he thinks, being too heavy a material, and pressing the apples too much, causing them to decay more rapidly than with the saw-dust. The above experiment, perhaps, may be suggestive to those desiring to preserve apples late in the season of next year.

It will be needless to remark, perhaps, that no apples will keep late by any process of packing, that have been bruised or injured in packing. Apples should be handled carefully, and the less moving about after having been picked, the better. A large part of the fruit grown and sold in market, has been so injured by careless gathering, pouring into barrels and rough handling while being driven to market, that they soon decay, under whatever treatment to which they may be subjected for the purpose of keeping—*Utica Herald.*

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman on the same subject says: "You ask for the experience of others in reference to packing apples. My experience is that apples should be kept in a dry building until quite cold weather, then very carefully picked over and headed in an air tight barrel and removed to a cool cellar. They will keep better than by any other treatment I have ever tried. A cellar for keeping fruit should be well drained, but should not have the bottom made of hydraulic cement. Cement prevents evaporation and as the coolness of a cellar is caused by evaporation mainly, it is important that nothing be done to prevent this.

RICH MEN'S SONS.—Henry Ward Beecher in a sermon delivered at Plymouth Church last Sunday evening, produced the following picture of rich men's sons:

Men seem ashamed of labor, and often, often you shall find men who have themselves been respected in labor, have built up a business and amassed a fortune, who turn to their sons and say: You shall never do as I did, you shall lead a different life; you shall be spared all this."—Oh, these rich men's sons! they aim to lead a life of elegant leisure; and that is a life of emasculated idleness and laziness. Like the polyp that floats useless and nasty upon the sea, all jelly, all flabby, no muscle, no bone; it shuts and opens, and opens and shuts, and sucks in and squirts out again, of no earthly account, influence or use. Such are these poor fools. Their parents toiled and grew strong, built up their frames of iron and of bone; but denying all this to their sons, they turn them upon the world boneless, muscleless simple grizzle and soft at that. What if you do get your time reduced to eight hours, and wages increased to $5 does that educate you?

A Menagerie of Drunkards.

The most foolish predicament a man can get into is to get drunk. In drunkenness every man shows his strongest side, and most ardent passion. There are six kinds of drunkards, and if you will go into a city drinking place where there are a dozen men under the influence of liquor you will be sure to find these six different characters, representing different animals.

The first is ape-drunk; he leaps, and sings, and yells, and dances, making all sorts of grimaces, and cutting up all sorts of "monkey shines" to excite the laughter of his fellows. O! terribly silly is the drunken clown.

The second is tiger drunk. He breaks the bottles, breaks the chairs, breaks the heads of fellow carousers, and is full of blood and thunder. His eyes are fired with vengeance, and his soul raves with murderous fury. Of this sort are those who abuse their families.

The third is hog drunk. He rolls in the dirt on the floor, slobbers and grunts, and going into the street makes his bed in the first ditch or filthy corner he may happen to fall in to. He is heavy, lumpish and sleepy, and cries in a grunting way for a little more drink.

The fourth is puppy-drunk. He will weep for kindness, and whine his love and hug you in his arms, and kiss you with his slobbery lips and proclaim how much he loves you—You are the best man he ever saw, and he will lay down his money or his life for you.

The fifth is owl drunk. He is wise in his own conceit. No man must differ with him for his word is law. He is true in politics and all matters must be taken as authority. His arm is the strongest, his voice the sweetest, his horse the fleetest, his turnips the largest, his town the finest of all in the room or land.

The 6th and last animal of our menagerie is the fox drunk man. He is crafty, ready to trade horses and cheat you if he can. Keen to strike a bargain, leering around with low cunning, peeping through cracks, listening under the eaves, watching for some suspicious thing, sly as a fox, sneaking as a wolf, he is the meanest drunkard of them all.

Cholera in Portsmouth, Va.—A Whole Family Destroyed.

The Norfolk *Virginian*, of the 23rd inst, has the following:

On Tuesday evening the inmates of the family of Mr. Wm. R. Boutwell, residing on South Street between Court and Dinwiddie, partook of supper, the principal dishes of which consisted of hashed beef and sweet potatoes.—The same night, Mr. Boutwell, his wife, Sallie Boutwell, and an old lady, Mrs. Ann Crittenden, were all attacked with the most violent purgings, and fits of vomiting, dreadful cramps and all the most positive and unmistakable symptoms of cholera. Medical aid was called in, but all three of the sufferers continued to grow rapidly worse, and all died within a few hours of each other, and were laid out in the same room.

The deceased composed the entire household, death making a remorseless sweep of the land, wife and the aged lady who had her home with them. These triple deaths, occuring so soon after the almost simultaneous deaths of Mr. and Mrs. Hartshorne, may be among the remarkable coincidents that some times attend the presence of the destroying angel.

Mr. Boutwel was employed in the Gosport Navy Yard, we believe. His age was forty-five years; that of Mrs Boutwell 38; that of Mrs. Crittenden about 60. Their triple funeral took place yesterday morning.

From the Richmond Whig.

The Great Pacific Railroad—Our Interest in It.

When the Southern people read or hear of the great Pacific railroad, and the progress it is making, few of them realize that it is a project in which the South has an interest. They read of it, if indeed they can get up interest enough to read at all, as they would read of some great scheme in China, Japan or India that will not be likely to exert any influence upon their fortunes. This ought not to be so. We have an interest in this reclamation of the Western Wilds—of the plains, and villages, and the mighty mountains that intervene between the present frontiers of civilization and the Pacific coast. That colossal road, when completed, will connect us not only with California, but with the great East, and probably in the course of time divert that immense trade from its present routes and conduct it through lower Virginia to deep water. While the West is aspiring to this great Oriental connection it is also coveting a short cheap direct Atlantic connection, and we are aiming to extend our water lines and railway improvements so as to gratify that aspiration. We should not therefore regard this great project of a Pacific railroad with indifference.

It is interesting to glance at the history of this enterprise. The idea of this railroad originated about thirty years ago, and, perhaps, the first demonstration in favor of it was the holding of a public meeting at Dubuque, Iowa in 1838. About twenty one or two years ago a man of the name of Eli Whitney petitioned Congress to make a grant of one hundred millions of acres of land to him to enable him to construct a railroad to the Pacific, and offered as security for the faithful application of the lands to that object *the pledge of his honor*, he being a bankrupt at the time, and without any means of support. His application was renewed from time to time, and supported by a number of speculators in and out of Congress, but received very little favor.—The measure grew in public favor on the acquisition of New Mexico and California, and the organization of the Oregon territory. Year after year the project was introduced into Congress and reported upon favorably by the select committees. During the Presidential campaign of 1856, both the Democratic and Republican parties pledged themselves in their platforms to support a Pacific railroad. It at length received the sanction of Congress, was commenced, and has made marvelous progress. Judge Douglass is represented by his brother-in-law, Colonel Cutts, who has published a volume containing his opinions on various political subjects, as thus asking and answering a question in relation to the Pacific railroad. Said Judge Douglass—Can a great work like this go in advance of the growth and settlement of the country? No; it will hardly be executed in advance of the growth and settlement of the country."

There were few more sagacious and farsee ing statesmen than Judge Douglass, but he was mistaken in regard to this project. A Memphis contemporary thus sketches the progress of this work:

"The Pacific railroad is now running from St. Louis to Kansas City, 280 miles. Another railroad will soon be completed from Kansas City to Junction City, and Fort Riley, 420 miles from St. Louis. This will give a continuous line of railroad from Boston to Junction City. Another line is to be finished next year continuing this route 250 miles further, and bringing the traveller within the shadow, of the Rocky Mountains. Thus, in one year more, or by January, 1868, there will be a continuous line of railroad, completed and in operation, 670 miles west of St. Louis. But this is not all. Junction City is now the starting point for the overland stage and Express lines to Denver City, Salt Lake and Santa Fe; *and letters go from Denver to New York in five days.* This is a speed never attempted or accomplished before; and the celerity of movement of which this is but a sample, has caused the transfer to this route of the great British letter mail for China via San Francisco.—Years ago our citizens North and South believed that the European mails for China would go across this continent; but they thought this would not be till the railroad should be completed to the Pacific. Here it is, however.—The English letter mail for China now goes to New York, St. Louis, Junction City and there takes the express stage lines to the Pacific, thence by steamers to Asia. Surely Aladdin and his lamp are with us again."

Well does a Northern journal add:

"The opening of new railway routes means more farms to be worked, more tools to be made, more labor to be hired, more food to be bought. Every merchant, mechanic, farmer and laborer has therefore a direct interest in the speedy completion of the great Pacific Railway which is to bring into market the vast and fruitful tracts of the great Western plains, with all their luxuriant products, and if to afford speedy and safe transportation of persons and property to the hitherto almost inaccessible mountain territories."

We may add, in this connection, the following from the New York *Herald*, of Tuesday:

American Enterprise Opening China to the World.—The cable telegrams announce the concession to Americans by the Emperor of China of the right to lay a cable from the mouth of the Amoor river to Shanghae, thus connecting that commercial city with this country and Russia by means of the Collins line from San Francisco to St. Petersburg. A few years more of American enterprise like that of the past decade will throw all Japan and China open to the world and develop an immense traffic with those countries. Doubtless further concessions will be made by the Chinese for interior telegraph lines, so that the news of the whole empire will eventually become public to all mankind, and the Chinese wall will be practically levelled. The action of the Emperor in this matter marks an important era in the progress of the world and of American enterprise which ought not to pass unnoticed."

United States Treasurer Spinner has sent an order drawing in from the National Banks about twelve millions of dollars of government deposits.

Important Decision.

The Baltimore *Sun*, of Saturday, makes the following announcement of an important decision just rendered in Delaware:

It will be recollected that some time ago four citizens of South Carolina were arrested, by command of Major General Sickles, and having been tried by a military court, under the orders of that officer, were sentenced to death. The sentence was commuted by the President to imprisonment for life, and the prisoners having been first despatched to the Dry Tortugas, in order to evade a writ of *habeas corpus*, were eventually incarcerated in Fort Delaware. Here they were demanded by the civil authority, under a writ of *habeas corpus* issued by Judge Hall, the District Judge of the United States for the district of Delaware. Judge Hall is a magistrate venerable alike by his years and by the dignity and firmness with which he has, through a long career, administered his high office. The mandate of his court was obeyed; the prisoners were brought before him, after a patient hearing of the case, they were discharged, on the express ground that according to the law of land the prisoners ought not to and cannot be held under the commuted sentence of this military commission, and that they be discharged."

Cultivated Amusements in New York.

RAT, DOG AND BEAR FIGHT.

The New York *World* has a three column account of the rat fights, dog fights, bear fights and other fights, by which Evacuation Day (Monday) was celebrated in that city. The most novel portion of this sport was a regular fight between a man and a bear, in which three rounds were fought, the last one resulting in Bruin's discomfiture—all for "drinks." The human combatant was a sailor named Moore. The *World* thus describes them:

THE COMBATANTS.

Moore is a stoutly built and very muscular man, of about five feet nine. He weighs somewhere about 140 lbs, and seemed likely to be a match for even a skillful member of the ring. There is that dare devil expression about his face that usually betokens men who have followed a sea faring life; while a well bronzed cheek and thinly furrowed brow denoted he had seen some service.

"Bruin," as he was led out, assuredly looked anything but a mean antagonist. His shaggy hair, hanging from back and legs, his massive head, and wicked look, showed that he would not indulge in very much child's play, and a shudder passed through the spectators as they thought of the dead'y hug he might give were he so inclined. Moore seemed determined to stand his ground, and so the bear was let loose.

THE FIGHT.

Round 1.—Moor stands determinedly awaiting an attack, while "Bruin" waddles wickedly round the pit, eyeing his adversary in a very unpleasant manner. Not knowing what might result from delay, Moore determined to force the fight, and so delivers a left hander well between Bruin's eyes; "Bruin" slowly raised himself and placed paw on Moor's shoulders. Moore strove to seize the brute by the throat, but of no avail; then pushing the bear off he planted another blow on Bruin's nose. Bruin tore down his paw, bringing a large portion of Moor's flesh with it. First blood allowed for Bruin. Moore fell back.

Round 2.—Moore appeared exasperated, Bruin as cool as a bear could look. Moore again was the aggressor endeavoring to seize and throw the bear. Bruin came up to the scratch literally by striking Moor's cheek, and laying bare the bone. Moore reeled, and fell. First knock down for Bruin.

Round 3.—An attempt was here made to prevent matters going further but Moore would not hear of it. He persisted in continuing the fight; and as Bruin raised himself on his hind legs, with the evident intention of practising the "hug," Moore tripped him, and seizing him by the throat fell on him.

In this position Bruin could do but little.—Moore planted his knee on the brute's belly and tightened his grasp on his throat. It was now evident Moore had the fight his own way. Kit now, for the sake of the bear, thought proper to interfere, and though Moore strenuously insisted on retaining his hold the combatants were separated.

THE RESULT.

Bruin defeated, but not subdued was forced growling to his kennel. Moore presented anything but a pleasant appearance. His face and arm bled profusely, and still he offered to fight the bear in the street for $50. Moore won the drinks, which were freely given.

Conundrums.

What is that word in the English language, of one syllable, which if two letters be taken from it, becomes a word of two syllables?—*Plague.*

When were there only two vowels? In the days of *no-a* (Noah) before u and i (you and I) were born.

What metamorphosis does a washerwoman undergo in the night? She goes to bed a washerwoman, and gets up fine linen.

How does the hairdresser end his days?—He curls up and dyes.

At what time of life may a man be said to belong to the vegetable kingdom? When long experience has made him *sage*.

Why are good husbands like dough? Because women *need* them.

When does a severe cold resemble a brilliant idea? When it comes into one's head suddenly.

What is the largest room in the world?—The room for improvement.

How many peas are there in a pint? One pea.

MESSAGE

Of the President of the United States to the two Houses of Congress at the Commencement of the Second Session.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

After a brief interval the Congress of the United States resumes its annual legislative labors. An all-wise and merciful Providence has abated the pestilence which visited our shores, leaving its calamitous traces upon some portions of our country. Peace, order, tranquility, and civil authority have been formally declared to exist throughout the whole of the United States. In all of the States civil authority has superceded the coercion of arms, and the people, by their voluntary action, are maintaining their governments in full activity and complete operation. The enforcement of [illegible] suppressed [illegible] proceedings [illegible] by the [illegible] significant indications [illegible] to the [illegible] commerce [illegible] prosperity [illegible]

RESTORATION OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

In my message of the 4th of December 1865 Congress was informed of the measures which had been instituted by the Executive with a view to the gradual restoration of the States in which the insurrection occurred to their relations with the General Government. Provisional Governors had been appointed. Convention called, Governors elected. Legislatures assembled and Senators and Representatives chosen to the Congress of the United States — Courts had been opened for the enforcement of laws long in abeyance. The blockade had been removed, custom-houses reestablished, and the internal revenue laws put in force in order that the people might contribute to the national income. Postal operations had been renewed and efforts were being made to restore them to their former condition of efficiency. The States themselves had been asked to take part in the high function of amending the constitution and of thus sanctioning the extinction of African slavery as one of the legitimate results of our internecine struggle.

Having progressed thus far the Executive Department found that it had accomplished nearly all that was within the scope of its constitutional authority. One thing, however, yet remained to be completed, and that was the admission to Congress of loyal Senators and Representatives from the States whose people had rebelled against the lawful authority of the General Government. This question devolves upon the respective Houses, which by the Constitution are made the judges of the elections, returns, and qualifications of their own members; and its consideration at once engaged the attention of Congress.

RELATION BETWEEN THE STATES AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

In the meantime, the Executive Department—no other plan having been proposed by Congress—continued its efforts to perfect as far as was practicable the restoration of the proper relations between the citizens of the respective States, the States and the Federal Government extending from time to time as the public interest seemed to require, the judicial revenue, and postal systems of the country. With the advice and consent of the Senate, the necessary officers were appointed and appropriations made by Congress for the payment of their salaries. The proposition to amend the Federal Constitution, so as to prevent the existence of slavery within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction was ratified by the requisite number of States; and on the 18th day of December, 1865, it was officially declared to have become valid as a part of the Constitution of the United States. All of the States in which the insurrection had existed promptly amended their Constitutions, so as to make them conform to the great change thus effected in the organic law of the land: declared null and void all ordinances and laws of secession; repudiated all pretended debts and obligations created for the revolutionary purposes of the insurrection and proceeded in good faith, to the enactment of measures for the protection and amelioration of the condition of the colored race. Congress, however, yet hesitated to admit any of these States to representation; and it was not until towards the close of the eighth month of the session that an exception was made in favor of Tennessee, by the admission of her Senators and Representatives.

LOYAL SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES.

I deem it a subject of profound regret that Congress has thus far failed to admit to seats loyal Senators and Representatives from the other States, whose inhabitants with those of Tennessee, had engaged in the rebellion. Ten States—more than one-fourth the whole number—remain without representation; the seats of fifty members in the House of Representatives and of twenty members in the Senate are yet vacant—not by their own consent, not by a failure of election, but by the refusal of Congress to accept their credentials. Their admission it is believed, would have accomplished much towards renewing and strengthening of our relations as one people, and removed serious cause for discontent on the part of the inhabitants of those States. It would have accorded with the great principle enunciated in the Declaration of American Independence, that no people ought to bear the burden of taxation, and yet be denied the right of representation. It would have been in consonance with the express provisions of the constitution that "each State shall have at least one Representative" and "that no State, without its consent shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate." These provisions were intended to secure to every State, and to the people of every State, the right of Representation in each House of Congress; and so important was it deemed by the framers of the Constitution that the equality of the States in the Senate should be preserved, that not even by an amendment of the Constitution can any State without its consent be denied a voice in that branch of the National Legislature.

THE EXISTENCE OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

It is true, it has been assumed that the existence of the States was terminated by the rebellious acts of their inhabitants, and that the insurrection having been suppressed, they were thenceforward to be considered merely as conquered territories The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Departments of the Government have, however, with great distinctness and uniform consistency, refused to sanction an assumption so incompatible with the nature of our republican system. Throughout the recent legislation of Congress, the undeniable fact makes itself apparent, that these ten political communities are nothing less than States of this Union. At the very commencement of the rebellion, each House declared, with a unanimity as remarkable as it was significant, that the war was not "waged on our part, in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and all laws made in pursuance thereof, and to preserve the Union with all its dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects" were "accomplished the war ought to cease." In some instances, Senators were permitted to continue their legislative functions, while in other instances Representatives were elected and admitted to seats after their States had formally declared their right to withdraw from the Union, and were endeavoring to maintain that right by force of arms. All of the States whose people were in the insurrection, as States, were included in the apportionment of the direct tax of twenty millions of dollars annually laid upon the United States by the act approved 5th August, 1861. Congress [illegible] by [illegible] evidently rests upon [illegible] of the State were not destroyed by the rebellion, but merely suspended; and that principle is of course applicable to those States which, like Tennessee, attempted to renounce their places in the Union.

THE ACTION OF THE EXECUTIVE.

The action of the Executive Department of the Government upon this subject has been equally definite and uniform, and the purpose of the war was specifically stated in the Proclamation issued by my predecessor on the 22nd day of September, 1862. It was then solemnly proclaimed and declared that "hereafter as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relation between the United States and the people thereof, in which States that relation is or may be suspended or disturbed."

The recognition of the States by the judicial department of the government has also been clear and conclusive in all the proceedings affecting them as States, and in the Supreme, Circuit, and District Courts.

NO GROUNDS FOR FEAR.

In the admission of Senators and Representatives from any and all of the States, there can be no just grounds of apprehension that persons who are disloyal will be clothed with the powers of legislation, for this could not happen when the Constitution and Laws are enforced by a vigilant and faithful Congress — Each House is made the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members," and may, "with the concurrence of two thirds, expel any member." When a Senator or Representative presents his certificate of election, he may at once be admitted or rejected; or, should there be any question as to his eligibility, his credentials may be referred for investigation to the appropriate committee. If admitted to a seat, it must be upon evidence satisfactory to the House of which he thus becomes a member, that he possesses the requisite constitutional and legal qualifications. If refused admission as a member for want of due allegiance to the Government, and returned to his constituents, they are admonished that none but persons loyal to the United States will be allowed a voice in the Legislative Councils of the Nation, and the political power and moral influence of Congress are thus effectively exerted in the interests of loyalty to the Government and fidelity to the Union. Upon this question, so vitally affecting the restoration of the Union and the permenancy of our present form of government, my convictions, heretofore expressed, have undergone no change; but on the contrary their correctness has been confirmed by reflection and time. If the admission of loyal members to seats in the respective Houses of Congress was wise and expedient a year ago, it is no less wise and expedient now. If this anomalous condition is right now—if, in the exact condition of these States at the present time, it is lawful to exclude them from representation, I do not see that the question will be changed by the efflux of time Ten years hence, if these States remain as they are, the right of representation will be no stronger—the right of exclusion will be no weaker.

HIS POLICY URGED AS A NATIONAL DUTY.

The Constitution of the United States makes it the duty of the President to recommend to the consideration of Congress "such measures as he shall judge necessary or expedient."—I know of no measure more imperatively demanded by every consideration of national interest, sound policy, and equal justice, than the admission of loyal members from the now unrepresented States. This would consummate the work of restoration, and exert a most salutary influence in the reestablishment of peace, harmony and fraternal feeling It would tend greatly to renew the confidence of the American people in the vigor and stability of their institutions. It would bind us more closely together as a nation, and enable us to show to the world the inherent and recuperative power of a government founded upon the will of the people, and established upon the principles of liberty, justice and intelligence. Our increased strength and enhanced prosperity would irrefragibly demonstrate the fallacy of the arguments against free institutions drawn from our recent national disorders by the enemies of republican government. The admission of loyal members from the States now excluded from Congress, by allaying doubt and apprehension, would turn capital, now awaiting an opportunity for investment, into the channels of trade and industry. It would alleviate the present troubled condition of those States, and by inducing emigration, aid in the settlement of fertile regions now uncultivated, and lead to the increased production of those staples which have added so greatly to the wealth of the nation and the commerce of the world. New fields of enterprise would be opened to our progressive people, and soon the devastations of war would be repaired, and all traces of our domestic differences effaced from the minds of our countrymen.

The steamer Henry Von Phael, with 3,800 bales of cotton, was burned on the morning of the 12th above Donaldsonville, on the Mississippi. The fire communicated to the cotton from the pipe of a deck hand, and was soon under full headway. The boat was immediately run ashore. There were one hundred and one passengers on board including a number of ladies. One passenger was burned and several drowned.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1866.

☞ We are now making out our accounts for subscriptions, job work and advertising, and, in the course of a few weeks, we will place unsettled notes and accounts in the hands of a collector.

U. S. SENATOR.—We really did hope that the Legislature would show some good sense and forecast, and at least not elect an avowed secessionist to the United States Senate over a well known and tried Union man. Hon. M. E. Manly was elected, (a Southern *extremist*,) over Hon. John Pool, [illegible] Union man. We have no [illegible] would have been more [illegible] the Legislature, [illegible] Hon. M. E. Manly, of Craven, U. S. Senator. Mr. Manly is a gentleman of character and talent, and under other circumstances, would have been a very good selection. But we have fallen upon extraordinary times, and our political acts should be with reference to the settlement of our political difficulties. Judge Manly was elected as a representative man of the *extreme* Southern feeling, and his election under the circumstances, will greatly embarrass the President. We thought, and still think, that some man of sound conservative views, whose record could not be objected to by the U. S. Government and the Northern people, should have been elected."

DEAD BODY FOUND.—On Monday evening last, Augustus Fogle, Coroner of this county, was notified that a dead body had been found on Mr. Joseph Scales' plantation on the Yadkin River, when he immediately proceeded to the place and examined the case, according to law. It proved to be the body of a colored person, so much decomposed as to render it necessary to bury it on the spot The verdict of the jury is, the person "came to his death by drowning, to the best of their knowledge, some twelve months since." The body was washed ashore during a late freshet.

New Advertisements.

F. W. Linebaek—Jewelry Furniture for sale, and Store for rent.

Notice of New book on first page.

X. Y. Zachary—See notice under local.

☞ Our thanks to Will. Flynt, Esq., for two gallons very fine sorghum.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—We lay before our readers that portion of President Johnson's message deemed of most general interest, at this time. He maintains the ground he has heretofore occupied.

Next week we will publish the whole document, which will occupy one page.

COUNTY COURT in session this week, and although a considerable number of people were in attendance, comparatively few called to settle their printer's bills.

A few more weeks, and the days of grace are over.

☞ We learn that Col. Matthews' majority over Col. Covington, at the late election, was not 150, as heretofore stated, but 122.

UNION MEETING IN STOKES COUNTY.—At a meeting of a large and respectable number of the citizens of Stokes, held at Danbury on the 24th, J. J. Martin being Chairman, and J. J. Mitchell Secretary, the following, among other resolutions, were adopted:

5 That we approve of the plan of reorganizing the government by loyal men, and placing the control of the States in their hands, which plan is in accordance with the policy of Congress and the declarations of President Johnson.

6. That in our judgment the Legislature of North Carolina now in session, should without delay adopt the proposed amendment to the United States Constitution known as the Howard Amendment.

7. That having full confidence in the justness and magnanimity of a majority of Congress we believe that upon the adoption of said amendment all proper persons will in due time be relieved from any disabilities under which they may be placed thereby, and to that end, we respectfully ask our Representative and Senator to vote for its adoption.

David Williams, freedman, who was convicted of the crime of perjury on Friday last, at the fall term of the Supreme Court for Cabarrus county, underwent the punishment on Saturday at Salisbury, receiving thirty-nine lashes on the bare back, and standing in the pillory one hour.

The steamship Great Republic, which was launched in New York a few days since, is to be the largest vessel ever built in America — Her extreme length is 330 feet; breadth of beam 50 feet; depth 31 feet, 6 inches; custom house measurement 4600 tons; carpenter's measurement 5300 tons. Her wheels are 40 feet in diameter.

The Postmaster General's report shows that the liabilities for mail service in the late Confederate States for the year ending July 30th, 1866, were only $75,838 in excess of the net revenues for postage in that section.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Synopsis of Proceedings.

TUESDAY Nov 27, in SENATE, Mr. Berry introduced a bill for the better suppression of horse and mule stealing. [Affixes death penalty to the repetition of such thefts.]—Referred and ordered to be printed. Bills were introduced asking for aid for the Coalfield and Chowan Railroad Company.

Two ineffectual ballots were had for U. S. Senator. Messrs. Coward, Hand, Mathews, Dunlaw and Sneed, absent or not voting.

In the HOUSE, a memorial was presented asking assistance for the completion of the Chowan and Coalfields Railroad.

The Committee of Finance reported unfavorably to a bill for the relief of the people of the State.

A bill to extend the time for collection of taxes in Western Counties was favorably reported upon, with amendment including only the counties of the 7th Congressional District and the counties of Wilkes and Surry.

Mr. Long of Cabarrus moved that the rules be suspended that the bill for the relief of the people unfavorably reported by committee this morning, might be upon its several readings. He desired say a few words in explanation of the It proposed to repeal the revenue of the State *in toto*. The people must have some relief. He did not look to repudiation, but they did, and unless the Legislature of North Carolina took measures to pacify the angry elements, they would combine into a tornado and sweep every vestige of indebtedness from the coffers of the State and the pockets of the people. He continued to address the House, when

Mr. Latham of Washington made a brief reply, opposing the motion to suspend the rules.

The House refused to suspend.

The House went into the election of U. S. Senator without making a choice, after three ballots, neither candidates receiving the requisite number of votes.—Messrs Smith, Pool, Ashe and Manly were voted for principally, with many scattering votes. Messrs. Wilson and Teague, of Forsyth, voting for Mr. Pool, throughout.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, in SENATE, nothing of much importance.

In the HOUSE, Mr. Holderby, a resolution to provide a bankrupt law for the State. Rejected.

Mr. Waugh, a bill to provide that the value of stamps shall be included in the taxation of costs. Referred.

Mr. Latham of Craven, a bill looking to the abolishment of imprisonment for debt. Referred.

An ineffectual attempt was made to elect a U. S. Senator.

Mr. McClammy a bill to establish Houses of Correction. Referred.

Adjourned over thanksgiving day to Friday.

FRIDAY, Nov. 30, in SENATE, Mr. Adams introduced a bill to encourage imigration.

By Mr. Cowles, a bill to amend an act for the relief of such persons as may have suffered from the destruction of Court records. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A resolution was passed to adjourn on the 17th inst.

In the HOUSE, the Committee on Internal Impovements reported back (through Mr. Cowan, its Chairman,) a bill to repeal an act ratified the 7th of February 1866, which compels persons over 45 years of age to work on the public roads, recommending its passage. Also unfavorably, upon a bill to require persons between the ages of fifteen and fifty, to work on the roads.

Mr. Moore, of Hertford, introduced a resolution to raise a select Committee of eight, to whom shall be referred all propositions looking to the extension of pecuniary relief to the people. Adopted.

A bill granting a general amnesty and pardon to all officers and soldiers of the State of North Carolina, or of the late Confederate States armies, or of the United States, for offences committed against the criminal laws of the State of North Carolina was put on its second reading. [This bill was reported from the Judiciary Committee as a substitute for a bill with similar title, introduced by Mr. Waugh.]

It passed third reading by 81 to 23. Messrs. Wilson and Teague voted against it.

The House did not agree to adjourn on the 17th.

Saturday, Dec. 1, in SENATE, Mr. McCorkle, from committee on the judiciary, to whom was referred the bill for the better suppression of horse and mule stealing, reported back a substitute for the bill as the original bill declared it to be a capital offence, and affixed the death penalty. The committee thought the punishment too severe for the offence.

Mr. Cunningham, a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt. He stated that it was a printed copy of a House bill, and that as it met his views, he offered it as an original bill in this body.

The resolution fixing the per diem of the members and officers of the General Assembly was then taken up and discussed. [It gives each member $6.00 per day, the Speaker and clerks $10.00, the doorkeepers and engrossing clerk $7.]

It was adopted.

In the HOUSE, the following committees (to which is to be referred all propositions looking to the relief of the people) was announced Messrs. Moore, of Hertford, Russ, Davis, McKay, Jenkins, of Granville, Latham, of Washington, Waugh and Bryson.

Nominations for counsellors of State were made and balloted for, but the result was not made known when the House adjourned.

Monday, Dec. 3, in SENATE, a vote was taken for Comptroller, but no election

A message was received from the House stating that one councillor of State had been chosen, Wm. A. Wright, of New Hanover.

In the HOUSE, The engrossed resolution of the Senate in relation to *per diem* and mileage was adopted.

Ineffectual attempts to elect a Comptroller were made.

A message was sent to the Senate proposing to go into an election for public Treasurer. The Senate concurring.

Mr. Battle was elected almost unanimously.

Tuesday, Dec. 4, in SENATE, The Judiciary Committee reported adversely to establishing freehold homesteads in the State.

A resolution was passed instructing the Governor to procure the necessary means for destitute Confederate soldiers confined in Northern prisons, if any, to return to their homes.

Mr. Leach introduced a bill to protect property sold under execution, from sacrifice.

Another ineffectual attempt was made to elect a Comptroller.

A bill for the better suppression of the crime of stealing horses and mules was under consideration when the Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE, The committee on Propositions and Grievances reported a general bill for the relief of Sheriffs and tax collectors, as a substitute for the bills referred.

The bill to suspend the collection of taxes in certain counties of the 7th Congressional District, extending this indulgence to the counties of Alexander, Wilkes and Surry, passed second reading. On the third reading Surry was stricken out, the Sheriff having already paid in the taxes due. The bill then passed.

Another attempt at electing a Comptroller failed.

CONGRESS.—The Congress of the United States assembled on Monday. There was a quorum present, and punctually at 12 m., the presiding officers of both Houses appeared and called their respective branches to order

The first business was the presentation of credentials of Senators elected to fill unexpired terms The credentials of Messrs. Burnett and Roberts from Texas; were laid on the table.

Mr Sumner moved to take up the bill to establish negro suffrage in the District of Columbia, which motion, after slight discussion, the chair decided to be not in order.

Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Chandler, requesting the President to communicate to the Senate whether the Emperor of France had complied with the stipulations entered into with our government, relative to the withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico.

The message of the President was communicated about 2 p m, and read by the secretary, and after the adoption of the usual motion to print, the Senate adjourned.

A resolution was introduced in the House by Mr. Elliot, of Massachusetts, providing for the appointment of a standing committee to be designated as the committee of freedom.

Mr. Elliott introduced a bill to repeal the 13th section of the act of July 17, 1862, giving power to the President to grant pardons and amnesty. The rules were suspended, and the bill passed by a vote of 111 to 29

A bill was introduced to provide for the regular meeting of the 40th Congress, and every subsequent Congress, on the 4th of March, and the ensuing session on the 5th day of January following.

The following measure was also introduced and referred to an appropriate committee: A bill to provide by general law for modes of procedure in trials for impeachment, before the Senate.

Mr. Stevens presented a bill to regulate removals from office.

On Monday afternoon reception was given to the Republican members on the eastern portico of the Capitol. The procession was composed mostly of negroes.

On Tuesday, Dec. 4th, Mr Sumner gave notice that he would introduce resolutions declaring the power of Congress on the subject of reconstruction, and the right to exclude the late rebellious States from Congressional representation and from voting on the amendment,

Mr. Chandler moved, but the Senate refused, to take up House bill repealing the act authorizing the President to issue a proclamation of amnesty.

In the House, Mr. Wentworth offered a resolution which was adopted, insisting upon the adoption of the Constitutional amendment, before the House will consider the proposition of the Southern States to admit their representatives

Those keeping horses should twice a week throw in a handful to each of salt and ashes — Mix them by putting in three parts of salt to one of ashes. Horses relish this and it will keep their hair soft and fine. It will prevent horse, colic, &c. A little ground sulphur mixed with the salt and ashes and given once in two or three weeks is also beneficial. All domestic animals will thus be benefited.

There are 1000 bookkeepers, 6000 merchants, 1600 lawyers, and 100,000 school children in New York.

Hon. John Morrissey says that he is prepared to spend $10,000 to elect Mr. Greely to the United States Senate.

It is a curious fact that negro suffrage once existed in Tennessee, and to it at one time John Bell owed his seat in Congress.

Two brothers McWhorter, whose aggregate weight is five hundred pounds, are jolly members of the Georgia Legislature.

MARRIED:

In this county, by the Rev. R. P Lienbagh, Mr BENJAMIN HAMPTON to Miss ELIZA REICH, daughter of Mr Philip Reich, all of this county.

DIED:

In this place, on the 5th inst., of paralysis, Miss HENRIETTA D. SCHNALL aged 55 years 10 months and 1 day. The deceased was a consistent member of the Moravian Church, was a teacher in the Salem Female Academy for over thirty five years, and enjoyed the love and respect of a large circle of friends.

Com.

Local and Miscellaneous.

J. H. B. - - - - - - - - - - LOCAL EDITOR.

Mr. X. Y. Zachary:

Your letter has been received and your suggestions approved. I would have answered you, but you failed to indicate the point at which an answer would reach you.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—The day appointed for national thanksgiving—Thursday, Nov. 29th,—was religiously observed in this place. Rev. Mr. Oerter, of the Moravian church, preached a sermon of exceeding beauty and appropriateness, at ten o'clock, a. m. He chose for his text the words:

"Oh that men would praise the Lord for His goodness, and for his wonderful works to the children of men!"

The audience was large and very attentive, all manifesting a proper impressment from the words of the eloquent divine.

The mention of "Thanksgiving Day" always fills our heart with emotions akin to the pleasurable excitements of Christmas Eve. Both are seasons which afford infinitely sweet food for quiet meditation and reflective thought.

New Englanders especially delight in observing the Day of Thanksgiving, and with its advent disunited members of families prepare for a cheery and social reunion around the ancient homestead hearth. Then, as night sets in, and the bleak November winds whistle sharply through the trees that surround the old home-place, those who sit by the genial glow of the cozy fire speak to each other in low and affectionate voices of the past—its joys and sorrows. The aged father of the household sits prominent in the group, looking like some patriarch of other years, and the sons and daughters, with good old Scripture names, tell amusing stories of the rosy-faced little grandchildren that play about his knees.

We do not remember that Thanksgiving Day has ever been regarded as an event of so much tender interest in this section. True, we sometimes save our largest pumpkins, or fatten a turkey for the occasion; but we have never viewed that occasion as a peculiarly appropriate time for re-assembling the entire family circle around the old homestead hearth.

NEW BOOKS.—We are again indebted to the kindness of Mr. Eugene A. Boner (with J. C. Schreiner & Sons, Savannah, Ga.) for a number of newly issued books.

Among the most interesting of the lot are, "Claude Duval, the Dashing Highwayman.—A Romance of the Road;" "The Traitor's Doom, or The Heiress of Bella Vista.—A Tale of The Great Rebellion in the Crescent City;" "The Silver Bullet, or The Backwoods Somnambulist;" "Black Bess, or The Knight of the Road.—A book filled with the extraordinary exploits and adventures of the celebrated Tom King, Dick Turpin, and their companions;" "The Cave Secret, or The Mystery of Night Island.—A Story of Northern New York."

The prices of these elegantly printed, beautifully illustrated, and highly sensational tales range from Fifteen to Twenty-five cents.

Send to Mr. Eugene Boner, with Schreiner & Sons, for any book or any musical publication, and you will be handsomely served.

MORE ABOUT THE BIG TURKEY.—We have heard some doubts expressed as to the veracity of our statement, last week, regarding the enormity of a turkey-gobbler's craw. We said it was filled with water, after being cleansed, and found capacious enough to accommodate a 1-e-e-tle over seven quarts. That was true. The fowl belonged to Mr. T. J. Boner.

If we had wanted to "stretch the blanket" we would have asserted that our neighbor, in attempting to weigh one of the turkey's legs, had to engage two stout men to help him raise it on the hook, and then the stillards broke with its tremendous weight!

The local column is again cut short by the news articles.

Appointments

For Winston and Forsyth Counties:

Love's—Saturday before 2nd Sunday in Dec.
Kernersville—2nd Sunday in December.
Pine Grove—Tuesday after 2d Sunday.
Bethel—Wednesday after 2d Sunday.
Flat Rock—Thursday after 2d Sunday.
Clemmonsville—3d Sunday in December.
Union—Tuesday after 3d Sunday.
Sharon—Thursday after 3d Sunday.
Doub's Chapel—4th Sunday, at 11 A. M.
Brookstown—4th Sunday, at 3 P. M.
Vernon—Thursday after 4th Sunday.
Mt. Tabor—5th Sunday in December.

The Stewards of the Circuit will please meet me at Winston, on Saturday the 1st of Dec.

J. W. WHEELER.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SALEM.

Buying Rates of N. C. Bank Notes.

Bank of Cape Fear,	.25
" Charlotte,	.18
" Commerce,	.18
" Clarendon,	4
" Fayetteville,	8
" Lexington,	10
" " at Graham,	18
" North Carolina,	35
" Rocksboro',	30
" Thomasville,	25
" Wadesboro',	18
" Wilmington,	17
" Washington,	4
" Yanceyville,	5
Commercial Bank of Wilmington,	15
Farmer's Bank at Greensboro, "Old"	22
" " " "New"	11
Merchants' Bank of Newbern,	35
Miners' and Planters' Bank,	5
Virginia Bank Notes, average,	25
South Carolina, "	23
Georgia, "	23
Gold,	1 40
Silver,	1 30
Old North Carolina coupons,	55
Rail Road "	90
North Carolina 6's, 11 coupons,	5
" " " New,	58
Exchange on New York,	8
U. S. 7-30 Large (clean),	100
Compound Interest Notes from 107 to 115 according to date.	

FENIAN EXCITEMENT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—When, at a late hour last night, an extra appeared on the streets with the exciting news from Ireland, the effect upon the city was unequalled since the news of the great victories of the late war. Places of amusement were turned out by the people anxious to hear and discuss the event. Hotels and other places of congregation were thronged by anxious and excited people, who freely indulged in congratulations and hopeful expressions. The Fenians rushed to the meeting places of their circles, hoping to get additional information. Telegrams were sent to Irishmen in distant cities, and instantly enthusiastic responses were received. Stephens, the head centre was invisible, and it is confidently believed he has reached England. It is said the treasury of the Fenians was never in a better condition than at this moment. The same excitement which prevailed in this city existed in Brooklyn. The Irishmen of that city were excited to a fever heat, and kept up a constant call for fresh dispatches over the cable. The morning papers have the following specials, dated London, 27th, which says that the Fenian alarm has increased, and several ships of war have been ordered to Ireland. The excitement in London is intense and approaches only in magnitude to the scenes on the occasion of the news of the outbreak in India.

PRODUCTIONS OF KANSAS.—A clerical correspondent of the Toledo Blade sums up some of the "institutions" of Kansas as follows:—"But I must conclude by simply indicating a few topics on which I have much to say. The grapes of Kansas—the woods are full. This will be one of the finest wine states in the Union. The fish—the rivers abound in several choice kinds. One was caught a few days ago that weighed one hundred and twenty pounds, ten pounds heavier than the wife of the writer. The prairie fires—they are now raging in all directions, travelling at times faster than any race horse, leaping rivers, overtaking deer, wolves, turkeys and prairie chickens, and roasting them alive. The wolves—some came a few days ago within one hundred feet of our house and attempted to help themselves to fresh beef. The prairie chickens—they are a nuisance.—They are plenty, but very shy and sharp.—They always manage to keep out of my reach, except when I am going to or returning from church on Sabbath. Then they are painfully tame."

Proceedings of Tennessee Legislature—Union Convention Convoked.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 24.—The bill to define the qualifications of jurors has passed both houses of the legislature, taking effect from and after its passage. The bill provides that in trials, civil or common law, in any courts in Tennessee, it shall be good ground of challenge for cause as to competency of any jury that such person is not a qualified voter of the State. The bill also provides that a person convicted of rape, as now defined by the Tennessee statute, shall suffer death by hanging, but the jury may commute the punishment to imprisonment for not less than ten nor more than twenty years.

Fifty-seven radical senators and representatives will to-morrow publish a call for a state republican convention to meet in Nashville on the 22nd of February next, to nominate a candidate for Governor to represent the Union men of Tennessee.

Maryland.

THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL TO BE TESTED.—*Baltimore* Nov 25.—Some weeks since, in a case before the circuit court in Anne Arundel county, Judge Magruder refused to allow the evidence of a colored woman to be received, stating that according to the laws of Maryland, no negro could testify in any case where one of the parties to the suit was a white person. He also declared that the Civil Rights bill was unconstitutional. On Saturday he was taken before United States commissioner Brooks on the charge of violating the provisions of the act. He declined an examination and gave a bond to await the action of the United States grand jury in December. It is intended to make this case a test question as to the constitutionality of the Civil Rights Bill, as Judge Giles' decision will be appealed from, and the case be taken to the supreme court.

INTERESTING DECISION.—Judge Giles, of the United States Circuit Court of Maryland, in the case of the Jackson Insurance Company, of Memphis, Tenn., vs. James A Stewart, has decided that "private interests are protected and *bona fide* contracts made before the breaking out of a war are suspended during its existence, but revive at its termination." The action was on a bill of exchange drawn in Memphis in February, 1861, at sixty days, on James A Stewart, payable at the Farmers' and Planters' Bank in Baltimore, and accepted by Stewart, but protested for non-payment April 26, 1861. The plea of the statute of limitation was put in, but the Court affirmed that the statute did not run from August 16, 1861, to June 13, 1865, the dates of the proclamations of war and peace. During this interval no interest was allowed, but judgement was given for principal and interest exclusive of this interval.

Andrew Brockmann, one of the victims of the Indian massacre at New-Ulm Mountain, in 1863, has arrived at St. Louis. He experienced the torture of seeing his wife and four children murdered, and was then horribly mutilated; his tongue cut out, hamstring severed, his fingers cut, his hands maimed, his scalp torn reeking from his head, which had previously been perforated with three bullets; but despite these wounds the unfortunate man survived, and was carried to Salt Lake City, where he remained in the hospital for three years.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.—Columbia, S. C., November 26.—The Legislature met to-night. The Governor, in his message strongly opposes the constitutional amendment; recommends the passage of the homestead law and the adoption of means to discourage the emigration of negroes, and provide for the subsistence of indigent blacks. He thinks the experiment of free labor not a failure, and says the grain crop is unusually short, and not enough cotton has been raised in many districts to buy bread.

The debt of the State, exclusive of the war debt, is $5,250,000.

The following are the salaries of English Judges. The Lords Justices of appeal, as well as the Master of rolls, have $30,000 a year, and the Vice Chancellors each $25,000; the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench has $40,000, and the other Judges, $25,000; the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, $35,000, and the other Judges $25 000; the salary of the Chief Baron of the Exchequer is $35,000, and $25,000 to each of the Barons of the Court.

Curious Behavior of a Portland Girl.

A beautiful young lady of Portland frequently during the past year, has been in the habit of getting herself up as an aged man, and coming to town on the cars. In her disguise she would stroll about to her heart's content, and return home to tell the few friends in the secret, of the fun that she had enjoyed. If spoken to, she feigned deafness. The venerable form had become quite familiar in the streets of Portland; but none dreamed that beneath those gray hairs nestled soft auburn ringlets; that beneath those green goggles sparkled a pair of roguish eyes; that the seedy old coat covered shoulders that might rival those of Venus; that within those tattered unmentionables were the supple and round limbs of blooming young womanhood; or the unusual stoop of the "old gentleman" was quite necessary to conceal a certain plumpness about the front part of the waistcoat. But the romantic young heroine came to grief. Protracting her strolls too long the other day, the train was leaving just as she limped into the depot * * * A smart run enabled the foolish girl to throw herself upon the rear platform, but just as she did so away went hat, wig and goggles. Two gentlemen on the rear platform were considerably astonished, but the young lady had sufficient presence of mind to explain in a few frightened sentences the position of affairs, and it being nightfall, the gentlemen, who proved to be the genuine article, got the girl to her home without further publicity.

A SHOWER OF INSECTS.—The Nebraska City News says a shower of minute insects visited that place on the 24th of last month.—The News says: "The air was filled with winged insects, resembling in their flight the blow of the cottonwood, borne by the winds of spring. When viewed in the rays of the sun a heavy fall of snow seemed impending. These curious little insects were in two strata—the upper stratum passed a direct course to the west, impelled by the stiff east wind which had been prevailing for some days. The lower layer was moving in every direction. Some of them would strike against the house sides, others again would sail towards the earth, as if with the purpose of aliting, but if any lit upon the ground, they could only be seen while looking towards the sun."

OPENING THE MISSISSIPPI PASSES.—Col. M. D. McAllister, Chief Engineer of the Military Division of the Gulf, has just concluded a contract for opening the southwest pass of the mouth of the Mississippi river. A submarine screw plough will be used which will cut and maintain a channel two hundred feet wide and eighteen feet deep. By the terms of the contract the work is to be completed within ninety days, and the price is fixed at $40,000. After the channel has been properly opened it is estimated that the cost of keeping it so will be about $7,000 per month; and under these calculations the Congressional appropriation of $70,000 will secure a reliable channel until the close of the present business season.

John Dasbury, the keeper of a restaurant in Richmond, was a slave before the war, but had bought his freedom, and when the war broke out he owed a balance of two hundred dollars. Some advised him not to pay it, saying, "You're free by the law." John's reply was, "No, my master acted like a gentleman to me. He let me buy myself and wife cheap. I owe him the money honestly, and I intend to pay it." And he kept his word, and a few days ago discharged the obligation in full.

New Advertisements.

For Sale

Valuable Jewelry Store Furniture.

For Rent

The well known Jewelry Store OF F. W. LEINBACH.

Address F. W. LEINBACH,
7-1m Bethlehem, Pa.

Money Wanted!

I SHALL expect settlement *now* from all persons indebted to me. Bring money, any kind of grain or pork.—Money preferred, but if neither can be had, give a note.
Old notes must be paid or renewed.
A. T. ZEVELY.
Salem, Nov. 29, 1866.

MORE NEW GOODS!

THE subscriber has just opened a lot of entirely *NEW GOODS*, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries,

&c., &c., &c., &c.

PURCHASED IN THE NORTHERN CITIES, UPON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS,

which he will sell low for Cash or good Barter.
J. P. VEST.
Salem, Nov. 80—3t.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the firm of GRIFFITH & LEWIS, are required to come forward and make settlement by the first day of January, 1867, or interest will be charged on all accounts.
GRIFFITH & LEWIS.
Kernersville, Nov. 30th, 1866

Treasury of the United States,
DIVISION OF NATIONAL BANKS,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 14, 1866.

IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED, THAT THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SALEM, N. C., a Banking Association organized under the Act, "To provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, having complied with the requirements of section 45 of said Act, and with the regulations of this Department, made in pursuance thereof, has this day been designated as a Depository of Public Moneys, except receipts from Customs, and by virtue of such designation, will also be employed as a Financial Agent of the Government.
F. E. SPINNER,
13-1t.] Treasurer of United States.

NEW BOOKS!

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

Novels, Recipe Books, Cook Books, Speakers, Song Books, Book of Dialogues,

FOR SALE CHEAP AT THIS OFFICE.

MILLINERY!

Mrs. J. E. MICKEY

Has on hand a large stock of
Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, Plumes, Ribbons, &c.
—ALSO—
NOTIONS AND PERFUMERY
☞ Old Hats and Bonnets remodeled in the latest style.
Salem, Nov. 10. 11-3m

AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG Coffee-Pot,

ALWAYS ON HAND

SHOP, PARLOR AND COOKING STOVES,

OVENS, POTS, SKILLETS, IRON, EARTHEN-WARE AND QUEENS-WARE,

TIN-WARE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

SHEET-IRON AND WIRE.

A LARGE STOCK OF

HATS AND SHOES,

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,

Drugs and Paints; Window Glass.

Coffee, Sugar, Spices, &c., &c.

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK

IN TIN AND SHEET-IRON NEATLY EXECUTED.

Stove Pipe

made to order, at short notice.

BARTER.

We will take in exchange for articles in our line, Beeswax, Rags, old Pewter, old Copper, and Country Produce generally.

☞ All who are owing old accounts and notes, and those who have been promising to pay in "two or three weeks" will please call and settle, and greatly oblige us, as we have obliged them.

J. E. & S. T. MICKEY.
Salem, N. C., Nov. 9, 1866. 11-3m.

CHOICE PICTURES, Highly Colored,

SENT BY MAIL FOR FIFTEEN CENTS each.

Portraits of President Johnson, Gen's. Lee and Stonewall Jackson.

American Scenery, The Morning Prayer
The Wedding Day, Little Brother,
Little Charlie, See Saw.

FEMALE PORTRAITS.

Susan,	Lucretia,	Augusta,
Amanda,	Emeline,	Mary Elizabeth,
Emma,	Florence,	Fanny,
Mary Ann,	Adeline,	Gertrude,
Ada,	Sophia,	Julia,
Charlotte,	Louisa,	Evangeline,
Rosanna,	Georgianna,	Clara,
Ellen,	Maria,	Angeline,
Caroline,	Rachel,	Pauline,
Susanna,	Cornelia,	Blue Eyed Mary,
Matilda.		
Little Johny,	Little Carrie,	Little Annie,
Little Susan,	Little Ellen,	Little Katie,
Little Sister,	Little Sister,	Little Friend,
Little Henry,	Little Willie,	Little Broth'r & Sister

George and Martha Washington.
Mourning Pieces—Six Different Pieces.

MISCELLANEOUS DESIGNS.

My Lips shall Praise Thee.

The Lovers,	The Lovers Walk,
The Little Volunteer,	Kitty's Dinner,
Children in the Wood,	Strawberries,
Look at Papa,	Look at Mamma,
Our Pasture,	Little William & Mary,
The Farmer's Son,	The Star of the Road,
The Playful Pets,	A Speaking Likeness,
The Little White Kittens,	The Little Pets.
Capture of Andre, 1780,	Familien Register,
Gen. Washington on Horseback,	
Spring,	Falls of Niagara,
My Highland Girl,	The Queen of Beauty,
Brother and Sister,	The Queen of Love and
The Pride of the West,	Beauty,
The Declaration of Independence,	Morning Prayer,
	Evening Prayer,
Why Don't he Come,	The Dove,
Fruit Pieces,	Fruit and Flowers,
The Sleigh Ride,	The Nosegay,
My First Cane,	Search the Scriptures.
The Best Scholar,	Grandma's Specks,
The Lion and the Lamb,	Farmer's Friends,
The Way to Happiness,	Washington's Family,
Surrender of Gen. Lee.	Fruit Piece.
The Morning Ride,	The Only Daughter.
The Morning Rose,	Washington at Home.

SCRIPTURAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

Baptism of Christ. Christ Restoreth the Blind
The Crucifixion,
The Good Samaritan, The flight into Egypt,
The Last Supper.

L. V. BLUM.
Salem, N. C., Oct. 1866,

SWEET OPOPONAX!—New Perfume from Mexico. The only fashionable perfume and ladies' delight.

For sale at the DRUG STORE.

The Salem Observer.

A NEW PAPER,

TO BE PUBLISHED IN SALEM, N. C.

ON THE FOURTH DAY OF JANUARY NEXT, (1867,) the Subscriber will commence, in this place, the publication of a Large Weekly Newspaper, to be called THE SALEM OBSERVER. The "People's Press" will not be issued after the second week in December.

I shall assume editorial duty with a proper appreciation of its dignified responsibility, and with the firm resolve to be of unselfish service to My Country and My Native State. The chief objects for which I shall labor are A SPEEDY RE-UNION OF THE NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN STATES and the advancement of ALL THE INTERESTS OF NORTH CAROLINA. I shall adopt and defend such political measures as will afford us the best and safest means of re-welding the broken links that once so happily bound us together in a Glorious and Powerful Union, believing that our only hope of future prosperity must be based on a re-establishment of the principles fought for and obtained by our immortal forefathers.

Aside from these cardinal features, THE OBSERVER will be an interesting and instructive *Literary, Business* and *Local* Journal; and no paper in the State can be a better medium for advertising. It will be printed on perfectly new and elegant material, and subscribers will find it one of the cheapest papers in North Carolina.

TERMS:

For one year,	$3.00
For six months,	$1.50
For three months,	$1.00

Payable positively in advance. Address
JOHN H. BONER,
EDITOR OF THE OBSERVER,
Salem, North Carolina.

Closing Out at Cost!

BEING about to close our business in this place, we offer our stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, Dress Goods, Cloths and Cassimeres, Hats, Notions, Groceries & Hardware,

AT OR BELOW COST.

We offer Calicoes at 15, 18 and 20 cts per yd.
Figured Alpacas at 40 and 45 cts. " "
French Merinos at $1 25 " "
Shaker Bonnets at 35 cents a piece.
Ladies' and Gents Paper Collars at 20 and 25 cents per box
Men's and Boys' Hats from 70 cts. to $2 00.
Other goods in proportion.
CALL & SEE THE BARGAINS.
WM. H SMITH & CO.
Salem, Nov. 16th, 1866. 12-tf.

NOTICE!

HAVING qualified as Special Administrator of Elizabeth Boyer, deceased, I will sell at public auction, at her late residence.

On the 15th day of December next,

all her personal estate, viz:

FIVE SHOATS and ONE SOW; ONE COW; ONE BUREAU, ONE CLOCK,

and all the balance of the HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Bond with approved security, payable at six months, will be required of the purchaser.—Other terms will be made known at the sale.
G. F. REICH, Special Adm'r.
Nov. 12, 1866.

As agent for the Legatees, I will sell to the highest bidder, on the 15th of December next, the valuable property known as BOYER'S MILLS, consisting of 58¼ Acres of Land, with the improvements with a CORN MILL and SAW MILL and a good Framed Dwelling-house and Kitchen, situated about 7 miles West from Salem, Forsyth Co., N. C., on the waters of Silas Creek.

The water power on the premises is unsurpassed in this section of country, sufficient to propel any machinery that might be desired.

A credit of twelve months will be given on the above property, by giving bond with security.
G. F. REICH, Agent for Legatees.

THE NEW MAGAZINE.

FRESH, BRIGHT, INSTRUCTIVE AND ENTERTAINING.

THE RIVERSIDE MAGAZINE.

FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

MESSRS. HURD & HOUGHTON,

PUBLISHERS,

NO. 459, BROOME STREET, NEW YORK,

Take pleasure in announcing the immediate issue of the initial number of

THE RIVERSIDE MAGAZINE,

For Young People,

to be edited by HORACE E. SCUDDER, (Auth- of "Dream Children," &c., &c.) and published monthly, commencing with January, 1867.—The purpose of the Riverside Magazine will be to satisfy the tastes of the younger public with instructive and entertaining reading matter, attractively illustrated by competent artists. In the contributions regard will be had rather to the merit of the articles than to the previous reputation of the authors, and all sections of the country will be fully represented.

History, in its more popular forms, will occupy a prominent place, and as appertaining to this, Narratives of Travel, Adventures in various Countries, Manners and Customs of different Nations, and such Biographical Sketches as will interest and profit the young, while the different departments of Natural History and Science will receive their due share of attention.

With each successive month, the varied work, amusements and pleasures of in-door and out-door life, will be portrayed, and the interest of the youthful reader constantly maintained.

The illustrations of the Magazine will attract the eyes of the youngest as well as please the older children. Mr. H. L. Stephens will furnish a full page humorous Cartoon for every number throughout the year, and with other artists, will continue to give new readings to familiar themes.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

$2 50 per year, in advance; 3 copies, $6 50; 5 copies, $10; 10 copies, $20, and an extra copy gratis; 20 copies $35, and an extra copy gratis; single copies, 25 cents. The first number will be ready for inspection by the 15th of November.—Sample copies of this number sent by mail, postage paid on receipt of 20 cents.

Agents and canvassers wanted in every part of the country. Address,
HURD & HOUGHTON, Publishers,
No. 459 Broome Street, New York.

Newspapers inserting the above three times will receive the Magazine for the year.

PETER A. WILSON & CO,

Merchant Tailors,

AT P. A. WILSON'S OLD STAND,

WINSTON, N. C.

TO my former customers and all in want of Clothing of every description,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Overcoating,

TRIMMINGS, MERINO & LINEN SHIRTS COLLARS, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, HATS, BOOTS & SHOES,

in short any goods in our line, we would say give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, examine goods and prices and judge for yourselves.

The goods were selected with care by P. A Wilson, with years of experience in the business before the war, bought exclusively for cash, and must be sold.

Clothing made to order in latest style, with neatness and dispatch.

Country produce generally taken in exchange for goods.
Salem, N. C., Oct. 1866. 11-3m.

Taken Up

ABOUT the 24th of September last, a deep sorrel horse, under the following circumstances: The horse, with saddle, saddlebags and overcoat, was found in the possession of a person who is supposed to have stolen the property; the person made his escape, and the property, by due process, came into my possession.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take it away.
J. E. KERNER.
Kernersville, Forsyth Co. N. C.
Nov. 2, 1866. 10-3t

SHEETING AT FACTORY PRICE.

I HAVE made arrangements with the Cedar Falls Manufacturing Company, by which I can furnish the well known CEDAR FALLS SHEETING here, at the same price that they are sold at the factory.

Merchants and others up the country can thus save the hauling. H. W. FRIES.
Salem, N. C., 23, 1866. 9-tf.

F. E. KEEHLN,

HARNESS & BRIDLE MANUFACTURER,

SALEM, N. C.,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has resumed business and is now prepared to do anything that can be desired in the harness line. Persons wishing to purchase HARNESS, BRIDLES, COLLARS, LINES, &c. would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Repairing done with neatness and despatch, and upon reasonable terms.

Country Produce taken in exchange for work.

☞ Shop, Main Street, opposite Mr. Foltz's Gun Smith Shop, in the lower part of town.
F. E. KEEHLN.
Sept. 28, 1866 5-6m.

ALMANACS!

BLUM'S

Farmers' & Planters' Almanac

FOR 1867,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT THIS OFFICE.

☞ Cash orders respectfully solicited.

SWEET OPOPONAX FROM MEXICO! The most elegant and essential personal requisite for a lady, "Extract of Sweet Opoponax."
E. T. SMITH & CO., New York.
For sale at the DRUG STORE.

CHEAP NOVELS, TOY BOOKS.

LEAD PENCILS, single or by the dozen

AN assortment of cheap Novels, Toy Books, Likenesses of President Johnson Confederate Generals, Landscapes, and other designs, for sale AT THIS OFFICE.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1866.

J. W. Bitting, vs. Hampton Hardgrove. } Attachment levied on Defendant's land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Hampton Hardgrove, resides beyond the limits of the State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks, in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for the defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of December next, then and there to replevy and plead to said case, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against him, and order of sale granted.

Witness, N. S. Cook, Clerk of our said Court at Office, in Winston, the first Monday of September, A.D. 1866.
N. S. COOK, c. c. c.
Oct. 26. 9..6t..pr. adv..$8

WANTED.

I wish to purchase several thousand good CHESTNUT RAILS, to be delivered at the forks of the Cucumber and Waughtown Road, opposite Mr. Shepperd, one mile below town.
E. A VOGLER.
Salem N. C Nov. 1. 1866. 10-2t.

WANTED

10,000 POUNDS of WHITE BRITTLE ELM BARK; Also WILD CHERRY BARK, well cured.
E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., 1866. 10-tf

MRS THOS. J. BONER is now prepared to do COLORING. Ladies' and Gentlemens' garments dyed BLACK, and the color warranted fast.

SWEET OPOPONAX FROM MEXICO! New, very rare, rich and fashionable perfume.—The finest ever imported or manufactured in the United States. Try it and be convinced.

SWEET OPOPONAX! The only elegant perfume. Is found on all toilets, and never stains the handkerchief.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SALEM,
SALEM, N. C., Nov. 20th, 1866

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at this Office on the Second Tuesday of January next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

NEW GOODS!

LATE ARRIVALS!

A LARGE and full stock of NEW GOODS just received by

E. A. VOGLER,

and for sale at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

200 Pieces of CALICO,
A large assortment of DE LAINES, MERINOS, GINGHAMS,
FLANNELS,
CLOTHS, JEANS, KERSEYS,
DOMESTICS, SHAWLS AND FANCY GOODS,
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES, CROCKERY WARE,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS, IRON,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

I expect to extend my business and deal in everything the country affords. I will buy and sell Iron, Grain of all kinds, Rags, Fruit, Furs, Butter, Beeswax, Honey, Tallow, Lard, Bacon, Flaxseed, Oil, Cotton Yarns and Sheetings, Lumber, Tobacco, &c., &c.

Thankful for past encouragement, I hope to merit and receive a continuance of the same.
E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., October 5, 1866.

10,000 lbs. Dried Grapes

WANTED IMMEDIATELY by
Oct. 1866. E. A. VOGLER.

Flour! Flour! Flour!

60 BARRELS FLOUR JUST RECEIVED and for sale by E. A. VOGLER.
Oct. 1866.

Corn and Seed Wheat.

A LOT OF CORN just received and for sale Also a very superior article of early White Seed Wheat for sale by
E. A. VOGLER.
Oct. 1866.

Cotton Yarns & Sheetings

BY THE BUNDLE, BOLT AND BALE.—A lot of Cedar Falls Sheetings by the Bale.
E. A. VOGLER.
Oct. 1866.

Best Peruvian Guano,

FOR sale by the Bag or Ton; also Ford's Fertiliser, by the Barrel or Ton, by
Oct. 1866. E. A. VOGLER.

Bacon! Bacon!

A LOT of BACON, just received and for sale
Oct. 1866. by E. A. VOGLER

Cheese! Cheese!!

A SPLENDID LOT OF CHEESE just received and for sale by the box or retail.
Oct. 1866. E. A. VOGLER.

250 Sacks Liverpool Salt

IN good, large and sound sacks, just received and for sale, cheap, by
Oct. 1866. E. A. VOGLER.

Iron! Iron! Iron!

A LOT of TYRE, BAND and ROD IRON, just received and for sale by
Oct. 1866. E. A. VOGLER.

Hats, Hats and Caps.

AN elegant assortment of Mens' and Boys' Hats and Caps, just received and for sale by
Oct. 1866. E. A. VOGLER.

Ready-Made Clothing!

A LOT of Ready-Made Clothing just received and for sale by
Oct. 1866. E. A. VOGLER.

BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, AND FANCY GOODS.

A FINE assortment of Bonnets, Hoods, Flowers, Feathers, Laces, Trimmings, Buttons, Shoes, Gloves, Balmoral and Hooped Skirts, Perfumery and Fancy Goods received at the
Ladies' Furnishing Store.
Oct. 1866. E. A. VOGLER.

Fur! Fur!! Fur!!! Fur!!!!

I WILL again be in the market for all kinds of FURS.
Rabbit, Cat, Muskrat, Fox, Opossum, Raccoon, Otter, Mink, &c., &c., &c.
Oct. 1866. E. A VOGLER.

Gold, Silver & Bank Notes

BOUGHT and sold by
E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C, Oct. 5, 1866. 6-tf

SALE OF

MULES, HORSES, MILCH-COWS, BEEF CATTLE, JACKS & JENNETS, AND A LOT OF WHEAT.

I WILL sell for CASH, or on a short credit to punctual dealers, 4 good young MULES, well broke to work; 2 good BUGGY HORSES, and 2 good SADDLE HORSES. Four choice MILCH COWS, and a lot of good BEEF CATTLE; three fine young JACKS and two JENNETS.

Also, for *cash*, a few hundred bushels of clean WHEAT.
TYRE GLEN.
Red Plains, Yadkin C
Oct. 5, 1866. 6-tf

300 Sacks Liverpool Salt,

OF which 200 are EXTRA FINE, and superior to any in this market, for sale on most reasonable terms by
J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, Oct. 19, 1866 8-tf

☞ To those who would prefer taking the SALT AT HIGH POINT, I would say call and get an order on Mr A. V. SULLIVAN, Agent of N. C. R. R., and supply yourselves with the finest quality of *Liverpool Salt* in this country, at very low prices.
J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, Oct, 9, 1866. 8-tf

Revenue Stamps

For sale at the Post Office.

A FORTUNE FOR SOME ONE!

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE

Art Association.

THE GRANDEST ART PROJECT OF THE PRESENT CENTURY.

ITS SUCCESS DECIDED.

Subscriptions pouring in
From every Quarter of the
United States and the Canadas!

THE END RAPIDLY APPROACHING.

Subscribe at once, to be in time.

The Drawing will positively be made,
Or the Money Refunded to each Subscriber,
as Guaranteed.

First Grand Premium,

THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE,

Value $500,000.

The remaining Premiums consist of over
THREE HUNDRED
Splendid Oil Paintings,
Constituting a superb collection of
Genuinely American Works of Art.

Shares only $5 each.

For $5 one share or certificate, with one of the following beautiful Steel Engravings:
"The Little Wanderer," by Thomas Faed,
"Gathering Apples," by Jerome Thompson.
OR
"Westward Ho!" by Beard.

For $10 two shares, with the superb steel Eng
"Washington Irving and his Friends."

For $15 three shares, with the fine Engraving,
"Mercy's Dream," by D. Huntington.

For $20 four shares or certificates, with the splendid Chromo Engraving, (an exclusive issue.)
"AN AMERICAN AUTUMN,"
by J. F. Cropsy.

While for $50 ten shares or certificates are issued, with a choice Artist's Proof of either "Irving and his Friends," "Mercy's Dream," or the "American Autumn."

TAKE SPECIAL NOTICE!!!
TAKE SPECIAL NOTICE!!!

That all Subscribers receive their choice of one of the Splendid Steel Engravings at the time they subscribe. Thus receiving the value of their money at once.

DETAILS OF THE DRAWING.

The Subscription Books, on being closed, will be placed in the hands of the following gentlemen, who kindly consent to act as the Chicago members of the Committee:

Wm. F. Coolbaugh, Pres. Union National Bank
Amos T. Hall, Treasurer C. B & Q. R. R.
E. G. Hall, Hall, Kimbark & Co.
Clinton Briggs, Ewing, Briggs & Co.
J. C. Dore, President of the Board of Trade.
James H. Bowen, President 1st National Bank.
James C. Fargo, Sup't American Express.
Francis A. Hoffman, Ex-Lieut. Governor.
I. Y. Munn, Munn & Scott Elevator.
J. A. Ellis, President Second National Bank.

These gentlemen, together with such others, from different parts of the country as they may select to fairly represent the Shareholders, will have the sole management of the award in all its details.

The plan of the award adopted is the following:

Two hundred and ten thousand numbers, representing the certificates issued, will be placed in one wheel, and three hundred and two tickets inscribed with the names of the Premiums (to wit, the Opera House and three hundred paintings, and the bust of Lincoln,) will be placed in another. From these wheels a number and a premium will be drawn simultaneously—the number drawn in each instance taking the premium drawn with it.

SPECIAL CARD TO THE READER.

The Crosby Opera House Association is no gift enterprise and must not be confounded with dollar Gift Concerts which have been advertised to take place at the Opera House, without the authority or consent of the proprietors.

All orders for Certificate or Shares, and all special communications, should be addressed to
U. S. CROSBY, *Actuary, A. A.*
and directed to
THE ART INSTITUTE,
No. 625 Broadway.

☞ Descriptive Catalogues, giving full particulars, sent free.

First National Bank
OF
SALEM, N. C.

DIRECTORS.

P. A. WILSON, J. W. HUNTER,
I. G. LASH, R. L. PATTERSON,
E. BELO.

I. G. LASH, PRESIDENT.
W. A. LEMLY, CASHIER.

THIS BANK IS NOW OPENED FOR the transaction of a General Banking Business.

Gold and Silver coin, Uncurrent Bank Notes, Domestic and Foreign Exchange, United States Stats and Local Securities, bought and sold on most favorable terms.

Interest paid on Deposits, and the most liberal terms extended to Depositors.

Collections made on all accessable points.

Aug. 31—1-2m.

LAND FOR SALE!

The corner lot, No. 116, in the Town of Salem, situated on Main Street and at the Corner of Belew's Creek and Church Streets, measuring in front, on Main Street, One Hundred and Eleven feet, and One Hundred and Seventy feet along Belew's Creek Street.

This lot is an excellent Business Stand, being in a very public part of the Town, and near the Incorporation Town line between Salem and Winston, and about five minutes walk from the Court House.

ALSO

A TRACT OF LAND situated on the Germanton road near Winston, North of the Court House. There is on the premises two never failing Springs, some Meadow land, and a good portion of Woodland.

For further particulars apply to
EDMUND BLUM,
Near Winston, Forsyth Co., N. C.
Oct. 5th. 6—2y

Unquestionably the best illustrated work of its Kind in the World.

Harper's New Monthly
MAGAZINE

Critical Notices of the Press.

It is the foremost Magazine of the day.—The fireside never had a more delightful companion, nor the million a more enterprising friend than Harper's Magazine.—*Methodist Protestant (Baltimore.)*

The most popular Monthly in the world.—*New York World.*

We must refer in terms of eulogy to the high tone and varied excellences of HARPER'S MAGAZINE—a journal with a monthly circulation of about 170,000 copies—in whose pages are to be found some of the choicest light and general reading of the day. We speak of this work as an evidence of the culture of the American People; and the popularity it has acquired is merited. Each number contains fully 144 pages of reading matter, appropriately illustrated with good wood cuts; and it combines in itself the racy monthly and the more philosophical quarterly, blended with the best features of the daily journal. It has great power in the discrimination of a love of pure literature.—*Trubener's Guide to American Literature London.*

The volumes bound constitute of themselves a library of miscellaneous reading such as can not be found in the same compass in any other publication that has come under our notice.—*Boston Courier.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS, 1867.

The Publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the MAGAZINE and WEEKLY promptly to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the Office of Publication.

The postage on Harper's Magazine is 24 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.

Terms.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, one year, $4 00

An Extra Copy of either the Magazine or Weekly will be supplied gratis for every Club of five subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance, or Six Copies for $20 00.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

A Complete Set, now comprising Thirty-three Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2 25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, $3 00. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents, by mail, prepaid.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
FRANKLIN SQUARE, NEW YORK.

A Complete Pictorial History of the Times.

The Best, Cheapest and most successful Family Paper in the Union.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

Critical Notices of the press.

"The best family paper published in the United States.—New London Advertiser.

"The model newspaper of our country—complete in all the departments of an American family paper—Harper's Weekly has earned for itself a right to its title and Journal of Civilization.—New York Evening Post.

This paper furnishes the best illustrations. Our future historians will enrich themselves out of Harper's Weekly long after writers and painters and publishers are turned to dust.—N. Y. Evangelist.

A necessity in every household.—Boston Transcript.

It is at once a leading political and historical annalist of the nation.—Philadelphia Press.

The best of its class in America.—Boston Traveler

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

1867.

The publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the Magazine and Weekly promptly to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the office of publication. Post masters and others desirous of getting up clubs will supplied with a show bill on application.

The postage on Harper's Weekly is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscribers post-office.

TERMS.

Harper's Weekly, one year, $4 00

An extra copy of either the Weekly or Magazine will be supplied gratis for every club of five subscribers at $4 each in one remittance, or six copies for $20. Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

The annual volumes of Harper's Weekly, in neat cloth binding will be sent by express, free of cost, for $7 each. A complete set, comprising nine volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser. Volume X ready January 1st, 1867. Address

HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin Square, N. Y.

FALL AND WINTER' IMPORTATIONS.

1866.

RIBBONS, MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Ribbons, Bonnet Silks & Satins.

Velvets, Ruches, Flowers, Feathers,

STRAW BONNETS, LADIES' HATS,

TRIMMED & UNTRIMMED SHAKER HOODS,

No. 237 and Lofts of 239 Baltimore Street,

BALTIMORE, MD.

offer a stock unsurpassed in the United States in variety and cheapness.

Orders solicited and prompt attention given.

Terms—CASH.

E. J. HALE. P. M. HALE.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,

Late Editors of the Fayetteville (N. C.) Observer,

PUBLISHERS, BOOK SELLERS and STATIONERS,

496 Broadway, New York,

NEARLY OPPOSITE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,

Will be glad to supply Booksellers and Merchants with all articles in their line at as favorable cash prices as can be had in the city.

As the *only Southern* dealers in the city, they solicit personal calls or orders of their friends and the public.

Sept. 14, 1866. 4t pd

SWEET OPOPONAX FROM MEXICO!—Nature could not produce a richer Gem a choicer perfume. Try it and be convinced.
E. T. SMITH & CO., New York.

A MILCH COW FOR SALE!
Apply at this Office.

A PLAN TO RESTORE THE MAIL SERVICE OF THE SOUTH.

TO THE PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA, *North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri, Florida and Texas:*

Having recently returned from the South, I am well aware of the great inconvenience to which the Southern people are subjected on account of mail facilities. This is, to a great extent owing to the oath with which contractors are required to comply, there being but few men in the South who can take it. Having conferred with the proper authorities, and obtained their approval, I find that this difficulty can be obviated and the mails established upon every route at the South, and at the highest rates admissible for the people of either North or South. Being a National Union man, (late of North Carolina,) by which I mean one that is alike opposed to the heresies of the extremists North and South, I can take this oath and thus form the connecting link between the Southern people and the United States Government. This I propose to do and to establish mails on every route at the South now destitute of them, as follows:

Any person who is desirous of becoming a contractor will address me at once, stating the route or routes for which he wishes to become contractor, (stating the extreme points to be connected, which of course, should be on some route heretofore established.) I will then contract for such route or routes in my own name, and let the parties have them at a discount of 2½ per cent., on the annual amount for carrying the mails on said route or routes: This arrangement will secure the route to the subcontractor substantially the same as if it were his own contract, and frequently at a better price than could be contained in the usual way where there is so much competition.

My per centage or mileage as above, will not be required until the end of the first quarter.

The first applicant for a route or routes, judging by the postmark on the letter of application, will have the preference, other things being equal.

Persons when making application should send a guaranty signed by at least two guarantors.* The guaranty should be certified to by a postmaster or a judge of a court of record †—Applicants can, if they desire, obtain blank forms, printed by the Government, by addressing either the undersigned or the 2nd Assistant Postmaster General, Geo. W. McClellan, who will take pleasure in giving all the information that may be desired.

As I am recognized as principal in this matter, payment must necessarily come through me. I can, however, give the parties drafts on the Sixth Auditor of the United States Treasury for all the quarters for which the contract may have been awarded, and these can be presented one at a time as they fall due, and the money drawn substantially the same as if the parties were *bona fide* contractors. In this case the expenses [two and a half cents] should be paid by or before the expiration of the first quarter after the commencement of service; otherwise payment for this quarter will be drawn by the undersigned, expenses deducted, and the residue, with drafts for the remaining quarters, forwarded to the parties carrying the mails. If persons prefer, I will draw and forward their money at the end of every quarter, without extra charge. I would, however, prefer that they accept the drafts, in order that they may have the matter in their hands.

It would be a source of much gratification to me if I be the means of extending mail facilities to the Southern people. Their attention is therefore respectfully called to this matter. As I am not required to cut down, through competition, it would doubtless be to their interest to make speedy application, before any modification is made in the test oath in order that they may obtain these routes at the highest rates admissible.

Persons confiding to my care may rely upon fair dealing. All accepted bids will be entered upon the books of the Post Office Department, where they will be open for inspection.

All letters relative to the foregoing should contain a stamp for answer, and be addressed,

BRYAN TYSON,
Box 1000, Washington, D. C.

REFERENCES, [by permission:]—G. W. Samson, D. D., L. D., President Columbia College; Hon. Charles Mason, President National Democratic Executive Committee.

*FORM OF A GUARANTY.

The undersigned, residing at ———, State of ———, undertake that if the bid for carrying the mail on the route No. ———, [if the No. be not given it is not essential,] be accepted by the Postmaster General, the bidder shall enter into the required obligation, or contract, to perform the contract with good and sufficient sureties.

Dated: ———

†FORM FOR CERTIFICATE.

The undersigned, postmaster at ———, State of ———, certifies under his oath of office that he is acquainted with the above guarantors and knows them to be men of property and able to make good their guaranty.

Dated: ———

☞ If it is not convenient for an acting postmaster to fill out the certificate, an old one will answer.

☞ Editors throughout the South will give the foregoing two insertions and forward bill with a copy of paper to the undersigned. Those giving two or more additional insertions will be entitled to a copy of my book, "A Ray of Light," the price of which by mail is $2.

The attention of the press and particularly of those papers which are publishing Mr. Tyson's "Plan to Restore the Mail Service of the South," is called to the following card lately received from him:

To Persons Desiring Mail Routes.

Persons who have deterred from making application for mail routes, thinking from what is set forth in my advertisement that the terms will be too low, should hesitate no longer but make immediate application and see if I cannot do considerably better for them than is set forth. *I have done this for some and can also for others;* therefore make application at once.

Editors who have inserted my advertisement will please make the following change. I desire the clause "which will be about 25 cents * * * "tri weekly mail" erased.

Editors throughout the South will confer a favor by publishing foregoing.

All applications relative to having post routes changed, post offices established or postmasters appointed, will receive prompt attention by being addressed to ———

BRYAN TYSON,
Box 1000, Washington, D. C.

An Old Song, set to a New Tune!

1866.

"As Spring approaches
Ants and Roaches
From their holes come out,
And Mice and Rats,
In spite of Cats
Gaily skip about."

"18 years established in N. Y. City."
"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c., Exterminator,
Is a paste—used for *Rats, Mice, Roaches, Black and Red Ants, &c., &c., &c.*

"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator,
Is a liquid or wash—used to destroy, and also as a preventive for *Bed Bugs, &c.*

"Costar's" Electic Powder for Insects
is for *Moths Mosquitoes, Fleas, Bed Bugs, insects on Plants Fowls, Animals, &c.*

☞ BEWARE! of all worthless imitations. ☜ See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.

☞ Address HENRY R. COSTAR, 482 Broadway, N. Y. ☜

☞ Sold by all Druggists and Retailers.

1866.

INCREASE OF RATS.—The *Farmer's Gazette* (English) asserts and proves by figures that one pair of RATS will have a progeny and descendants no less than 651,050 in three years. Now, unless this immense family can be kept down, they would consume more food than would sustain 65,000 human beings.

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

RATS *versus* BIRDS.—Whoever engages in shooting small birds is a cruel man; whoever aids in exterminating *rats* is a benefactor. We should like some one to give us the benefit of their experience in driving out these pests. We need something besides dogs, cats, and traps for this business.—*Scientific American. N. Y.*

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

"COSTAR'S" RAT EXTERMINATOR is simple, safe, and sure—the most perfect RAT-ification meeting we have ever attended. Every Rat that can get it, properly prepared, will eat it, and every one that eats it will die, generally at some place as distant as possible from where it was taken.—*Lake Shore (Mich.) Mirror.*

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

FARMERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS should recollect that hundreds of dollars worth of Grain, Provisions, &c., are annually destroyed by Rats, Mice, Ants and other insects and vermin—all of which can be prevented by a few dollars worth of "COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c., Exterminator, bought and used freely.

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.
☞ Sold by H. D. LOTT, Salem N. C.
☞ Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

Salem Male Academy.

THE exercises of this old established school will be re-commenced on Monday, August 6th. The services of a classically educated and experienced teacher, C. L. RIGGS Esq., having been secured, the hope of giving satisfaction to parents and guardians, is confidently entertained.

Only boys under 14 years of age are admitted. Board can be procured in respectable families for about $15 per month.

For further particulars apply to
Rt. Rev. G. F. BAHNSON.
Salem, July 27, 1866. 48-tf

Fresh Arrivals.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE
SALEM DRUG STORE,
a Fresh Supply of Drugs and Medicines.
Warranted Fresh and Genuine.

SWEET OPOPONAX! Is the sweetest extract made. Supercedes all others. Try it once; will use no other.

For Sale

A SAUSAGE MACHINE WITH FRAME.
Apply at THIS OFFICE.

LOST.

ON THE 2D INSTANT, BETWEEN THE Poor-house and Weavell's Mill, a Black Oilcloth Carpet Sack, considerably worn, containing mostly childrens' clothes, two pair of mens' pants, a vest, and some womens' clothing. The finder of the above will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at E. A. Vogler's store.

G. W. JOHNSON.
Oct. 1866.—12-2t.

WANTED!

$100,000 SOUTHERN BANK

BILLS of all denominations. Also **$10,000** in Specie. Apply at the SENTINEL OFFICE.

For Cape Fear Bills 25 cents on the dollar will be paid.

For bills of all other Banks the highest prices that can be afforded, will be paid.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Persons, who desire to sell Specie or Bank Bills, can do so at this time to better advantage probably than they may ever be able to do again. Specie is now higher than it is likely it will be soon again, and the Bank Bills it is not thought will get any better, while many of them are continually getting worse. A word to the wise is sufficient. CALL AT THE SENTINEL OFFICE.

☞ Persons indebted to the Cape Fear Bank at Salem may do well to call at the Sentinel office.

Note Paper, Envelopes, &c.

FINE Gilt-edged, and Plain Note and Cap Paper, and Envelopes, together with a lot of Primers, Pens, Pencils, &c., for sale at
THIS OFFICE.
Sept. 23, 1866. 5-tf.

A NEW PERFUME! Called SWEET OPOPONAX FROM MEXICO, manufactured by E. T. SMITH & Co., New York, is making a sensation wherever it is known. Is very delicate, and its fragrance remains on the handkerchief for days.
Examiner Bulletin, Philadelphia.
For sale at the DRUG STORE.

New Job Type

AT THE

Salem Printing Office!

AT THIS OLD WELL KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT, WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL KINDS OF

PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING,

in the best of style, at the shortest notice, and upon as reasonable terms as can be afforded.

We have just received a lot of

PAPER,

WHITE AND COLORED,

SUITABLE FOR

PAMPHLETS,
CIRCULARS,
SHOW BILLS,
LAW BLANKS,
CHECKS,
NOTES,
CARDS,
LABELS, &c.,

Which will enable us to give satisfaction to all who favor us with a call.

We are receiving some excellent white and colored papers, suitable for Cotton Labels, Handbills, &c., also an additional supply of Cards, which in addition to our former assortment, will enable us to execute work in a superior style, upon short notice.

☞ CALL AT THE PRESS OFFICE. ☜

Salem Drug Store.

HAVING removed my Drug Store to the POST OFFICE BUILDING, I would again respectfully call the attention of the public to my stock of pure and unadulterated

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND DYE-STUFFS.

Soda,	Epsom Salts,	Castor Oil,
Ess. Pepperm't,	Ess. Lemon,	Ess. Cinamon.
Copperas,	Ex't Logwood,	Indigo,
Madder,	Venetian Red,	Spanish Brown
Essence of Coffee,	&c.	&c.

ALSO

Shoe Blacking and Brushes, Paint Brushes, Hair Brushes, Combs, pocket, dressing tuck, &c., Lead Pencils, Slate Pencils, Pens & Pen Holders, Toilet Soaps, Lilly White and Perfumery of various kinds, which will be sold at such prices as the times will justify. Any article not on hand can be procured at short notice.

A. T. ZEVELY.
Feb. 3, 1866. 25-tf

Executor's Notice.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE ESTATE of F. Fries, are hereby notified to make payment immediately, or if that cannot be done to give satisfactory notes, when some further indulgence will be given.

All persons having claims against the estate will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

H. W. FRIES, *Executor*
CARRIE FRIES SHAFFNER, *Executrix*
Salem, N. C., April 10th, 1866. 35 tf.

Administrator's Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING BEEN APpointed, at March Term, 1866 of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Forsyth county, Administrator with the will annexed, upon the estate of Wm. Fries, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate, to make payment immediately. And all those having claims against the estate to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

H. W. FRIES, *Adm'r*,
Salem, N. C., April 10th, 1866. 35 tf.

Jeweler Shop Re-opened.

I HAVE RE-OPENED MY SHOP, WHERE Clocks, Watches and Jewelry will again be repaired with fidelity and despatch, by a competent workman.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., March 10th, 1866.

Sewing Machine

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

The Southern Hepatic Pills.

MADE and sold by G. W. DEEMS, the discoverer, who has removed to Baltimore, Md., where he can have access to the purest and best medicines on the most favorable terms. He will always keep on hand a large supply, and will sell to his customers, wholesale and retail, at the shortest notice.

Where these Pills are known, especially in the Southern States, where they have been circulated so extensively, they need no recommendation—their merits are well known by their results.

We thank our customers for the liberal patronage given us heretofore, and hope they will continue to favor us by sending their orders to G. W. Deems, No. 28 South Calhoun Street, Baltimore, Md., where they will be promptly attended to. Price 25 cts. per box. $2 50 per dozen. He will also keep on hand a supply of

DEEMS' SOVEREIGN REMEDY

for the cure of Fever and Ague and all other chills and fevers.

This Remedy comes in contact with the poison that causes the disease, and utterly destroys it in one day, if used strictly according to the directions accompanying each box. Of the numbers of cases that have used them, not one has failed to produce an immediate cure, so far as we have heard. This is certainly one of the most remarkable remedies ever brought before the public. A full description of it will accompany each box. This is the very thing for the southern climate.

The very high prices of the medicines of which they are composed compels us to fix the prices at one dollar for a package that will cure the worst case in one day. We can send them to any point in the United States.

He will also keep on hand a supply of

DEEMS RHEUMATIC AND NERVE LINIMENT,

a certain cure for rheumatism, sprains, bruises, cramps, pain and weakness in the back and joints, toothache, numbness, frozen limbs, burns, inflammation, tumors, eruptions of skin, wounds, swellings, sore eyes, hoarseness, sore throat, bronchitis, nervous headache, &c.

It is a most effectual remedy for the most of the diseases of HORSES—spavin, bruises, strains, swellings, wounds, sore shoe, sore back, sore eyes. Price 25 cts. per bottle. $2 50 per dozen.

At the above rates they can be sent by mail or express to any point in the United States. The cash must accompany the order. Dealers can have any of these Medicines at 50 per cent discount by the gross.

☞ Sold by the Druggists every where, and by Mr. C. A. WINKLER, Salem, N. C.
Sept. 7, 1866—1y

NEW SOUTHERN MUSIC BOOK.

Just Published

TABOR,

OR THE

Richmond Collection of Sacred Music.

By R. M. McINTOSH, of Virginia.

Essentially Southern in its main features, TABOR nevertheless contains a choice selection of the best Northern copyright Music. Its author, for four years an officer in the Confederate army, composed many stirring pieces in moments snatched during its marchings and counter-marchings in Virginia. The dirge used at the funeral of General T. J. Jackson (Stonewall), May 17th, 1863, was from his pen, and is included in this collection.

"Mr. McIntosh," says the Richmond *Whig*, "is well known throughout the South as an author and teacher of finished excellence, with a musical reputation rarely attained by any man of his age in this country. In the South he stands at the very head of church music, no one disputing the position with him."

The book embraces everything of value of Southern or South-Western origin, much of which is now for the first time reduced to a written form. Its variety is great—embracing all metres to use, in every key, and every variety of measure—with a full elementary department and a fine collection of new anthems, set pieces and sentences. It contains nearly 300 closely printed pages, neatly and tastefully gotten up, well printed and bound.

Price $1 25. $12 00 per dozen.

Can be obtained through all booksellers, or will be mailed by the Publishers to any part of the United States, postage free, on receipt of retail price.

Single copies for examination and introduction, sent to any address, postage paid, on receipt of one dollar.

F. J. HUNTINGTON & CO.
Publishers and Booksellers,
459 Broome Street, New York.

*** Any Southern paper giving the above two insertions, and sending a copy of their paper to the publishers, shall have the volume, post free.

Metropolitan Enterprise.

GRAND

Annual Distribution

OF THE

NEW YORK AND PROVIDENCE Jeweler's Association.

Capital $1,000,000

Depot, 197 Broadway.

An immense stock of Pianos, Watches, Jewelry, and Fancy Goods, all to be sold for ONE DOLLAR each, without regard to value, and not to be paid for till you see what you will receive.

CERTIFICATES, naming each article, and its value, are placed in sealed envelopes and well mixed. One of these envelopes will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of 25 cents; five for $1; eleven for $2; thirty for $5; sixty-five for $10; and one hundred for $15.

On receipt of the certificate you will see what you are going to have, and then it is at your option to pay the dollar and take the article or not. Purchasers may thus obtain a Gold Watch, Diamond Ring, a Piano, Sewing Machine, or any set of Jewelry on our list, for $1, and in no case can they get less than one dollars worth, as there are no blanks.

Agents are wanted in every town in the country; every person can make $10 a day, selling our certificates to the greatest sale of Jewelry ever known.

Send 25c. for a certificate, which will inform you what you can obtain for $1. As there is some time get our circular, containing full list and particulars; also TERMS TO AGENTS.

Address, JAMES HUTCHINSON, & CO.
Aug. 17-3m. 117 Broadway, N. Y.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND despatch at the SALEM PRESS OFFICE.

AGENTS WANTED

FOR

THE LIFE AND CAMPAIGNS OF

GENERAL "STONEWALL" JACKSON.

By Prof. R. L. Dabney, D. D., of Va.

The Standard Biography of the Immortal Hero. The only edition authorized by his widow. The author a personal friend and Chief of Staff of the Christian Soldier. We want an agent in every county. Send for circulars and see our terms, and what the Press says of the work.

Address
NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.
Corner of 7th and Main Street,
Richmond, Va.

SWEET OPOPONAX! Is the sweetest extract made, every lady and gentleman, who perfumes with Sweet Oponax.